REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,307.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1875.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ......Rs.	48	Per Annum ......Rs	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

[illegible]		*In Arrear.*	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Per Annum ......Rs.	67
[illegible]	[illegible]	Half yearly	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	Quarterly	26
[illegible]	[illegible]	Monthly	7

[illegible] Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

[illegible] ......4 As.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

First insertion ......Rs.	5 0
Second do. ...... ,,	2 8
Third do. ...... ,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion...... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ...... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines......Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S S. "HIMALAYA," 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above from Bombay via Kurrachee on TUESDAY, the 14th September. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The HIMALAYA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 38 First-class Passengers and 10 Second-class.

The HIMALAYA will leave Kurrachee on Saturday the 25th September 1875.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, and on MONDAY, the 20th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. KHUNDALLA 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Weeks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Colombo	2
,, Rutnagherry (Kalbadevee Bay)	24	,, Galle	3
,, Carwar	25	,, Negapatam	6
,, Mangalore	26	,, Madras	8
,, Cannanore	27	,, Coconada	10
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Calicut	28	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Beypore	28	,, Calingapatam	12
,, Cochin	29	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Alleppey	29	,, False Point	13
,, Tuticorin ...... Oct.	1	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSREH	13
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Mahomerah	13
,, Muscat ......Oct.	1	,, Fao	13
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bushire	15
,, Linga	5	,, Linga	20
,, Baharein	6	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Bushire	7	,, Jask	23
,, Fao	9	,, Gwader	5
,, Mahomerah	9	,, Kurrachee	29
Arrive Busreh	10	,, BOMBAY...Nov.	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE. CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th September 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.
				Oct.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	400	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2609 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will be despatched as above, carrying mails, Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	......	6th Oct
EUROPA	2227	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnightly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their room, Military Square, Fort. 8 bales woollen Cloth. 30 boxes best J. Smith & Co.'s Port Wine. 5 cases Mustard. 2 casks Chimneys, 300 colour Paper, 1 case Colour, a few lots of wearing Apparel belonging to a deceased Gentleman

On account and at the risk of Mowjee Jatha :—

90 moras Sandalwood Tachhs.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 22nd September 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3 MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Landed property at Nowrojee Hill, on Dongree by order of the Mortgagee Janardan Purshotumjee Shimpy, and on account and risk of Hurry Amboo Thacoor and Jankeebaee *alias* Hali widow.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, of which Manockjee Nowrojee is the Fazandar, situate lying and being at Nowrojee Hill on Dongree, in Bhoole-hwer sub-district, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 87/100 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Sewa Soorya Bhundaree, on or towards the west by the Public Passage and partly by the house of Withojee Cumblia and partly by the house of Kalia Gunpatell; on or towards the north by the house of Moongia Takam Patell, and on or towards the south by the house of Jankee, widow of Nagoo Dack Thakoor and which said ground is registered in the Fazindar's Book under No.—, and also all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house which is now being rebuilt on the said piece of ground or on the same part thereof and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 147, and all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hurry Amboo Thacoor and Jankeebaee widow, and their tenants.

Terms 25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the rooms of the undermentioned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 very handsome nearly new English-built Broughams, by E. Kesterton and E. Davis of Long Acre.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of electing a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the room of Dr. SHANTARAM WITHUL, resigned.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 7th September 1875.

THE JUSTICES ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the MEETING above notified has been POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 21st September 1875.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

	Rs.	a.
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ......Rs.	16	0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—		
Slender, No. 13 1¼ inches, per ounce ......Rs.	4	8
,, 14 ,, ,, ,,	4	0
,, 17 ,, ,, ,,	5	0
Stronger Nos. 6 and 8 ⅞ in., ,,	2	8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets	5	0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS BEEN RECEIVED.
Price, per case, Ten Shillings and Sixpence,
At 1s. 9d. per Rupee = Rs. 6.
FOR CASH ONLY.
The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC
AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DIRECTRESS......MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22nd.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS,

When she will appear as PEG WOFFINGTON in Tom Taylor's celebrated Comedy of

MASKS AND FACES.

Between the 1st and 2nd Acts, MISS RUTH and MISS JESSIE GRAY will introduce a FAVORITE SONG AND DANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ......Rs.	4
Stalls ...... ,,	3
Gallery and Pit ...... ,,	2

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9 p. m.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

NOTICE.—The SURAT and GOGO STEAM FERRY will be RE-OPENED for the Season on MONDAY, the 4th October.

The Steamer LEAVES SURAT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. And GOGO every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 22nd September 1875.

WANTED, by a YOUNG ENGLISHMAN who has just arrived in Bombay, a situation as EDITOR, SUB-EDITOR, REPORTER, or MANAGER of any of the local or Mofussil Newspapers. Unexceptional references. For further particulars apply to "STET," care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

22nd September 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CARTING OF GOODS AT AMRAOTI DISCONTINUED.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the end of the present month, this Company will CEASE to COLLECT and DELIVER GOODS at AMRAOTI.

The EXTRA CHARGE for CARTING (being the difference between the present rate for the conveyance of Goods when collected or delivered, and that when not collected or delivered) will be no longer made; the "NOT CARTED" rate being, in all cases, charged.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st September 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

MESSRS. WATSON AND COMPANY have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply

POLITICAL
AND
CIVIL SERVICE
UNIFORMS,
AND THE
NEW COURT DRESS,
ACCORDING TO THE LATEST
REGULATIONS,
AS ALSO
MILITARY AND NAVAL
UNIFORMS.

A Grand Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the *Star of India* will be held in Calcutta during the VISIT of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES to that City.

KNIGHTS GRAND
COMMANDERS
requiring
ROBES,
STARS,
OR
BANNERS,
Can be supplied by
MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,

Who had the honour of making the Robes, &c., worn at the Chapter of the Order held in Bombay by H. E. LORD NORTHBROOK in 1872.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aprient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s 6d.and

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO," A SERIO-COMIC VERSION OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS, ILLUSTRATED BY "CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

Rates of Subscription (*in advance.*)

	12 months	6 months	3 months.
With postage to Mofussil......Rs.	22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 85.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER CRUSTARD OTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
CAVITE BRANDS.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION :—

CIGARS, No. 1.
VERY CHOICE,
Per 1,000, Rs. 90 ; Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

CIGARS, No. 2.
A REALLY SUPERIOR BRAND, UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE,
Per 1,000, Rs. 65 ; Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

CHEROOTS, No. 2.
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.
Per 1,000, Rs. 65 ; Per Box of 100, Rs. 7,

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF THE FOLLOWING
RARITIES :—

IMPERIALLOS,
A MOST NOBLE CIGAR,
Rs. 21 per Box of 125.

VEGUEROS,
AN EXTREMELY RARE BRAND OF
HAVANNAH FLAVOR,
Rs. 18 per Box of 125.

CABALLEROS,
THE MESS CIGAR,
Rs. 17 per Box of 125.

THROUGH EXPERIENCED AGENTS in MANILLA Mr. Neuburg has been able to secure the VERY PICK of that Market of Cigars.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works :—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Corn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W. Manufacturing Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
ARE IN RECEIPT, Ex. S. S. MONGOLIA, OF FURTHER LARGE SUPPLIES OF

	Cash.	Rs. a.
DANISH BUTTER (choicest quality) 1lb. Tins........	Per dozen.	15 0
CONDENSED MILK, prepared by the English Condensed Milk Company........	,,	5 8
DO. ANGLO-SWISS MILK (the genuine)......	,,	5 12
BACON (on cut per lb. 14 Annas) FLITCHES, weighing from 15 to 30 lbs., per lb		0 13
DO. hermetically sealed Tins		1 0
CHEESE, DOUBLE GLOSTER & ALBERT (on cut 14 Annas per lb.); whole CHEESE weighing from 25 to 35 lbs., per lb........		0 13
HAMS (best York and Wilts), from 9 to 13 lbs. each, per lb........		0 14
DO. in hermetically sealed Tins, per lb.		1 4
FRESH SALMON (Hogarth's)	Per dozen.	11 0
Do. do. other Preservers'	,,	8 0
FINDON HADDOCKS	,,	7 0
FRESH MACKEREL........	,,	6 0
BOTTLED TART FRUITS, by Crosse and Blackwell.	,,	6 0
JAMS and MARMALADE	,,	6 0
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (Pints)	,,	12 0
PRESERVED SOUPS........	,,	6 8
POTTED MEATS and FISH	,,	6 0
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS, from	,,	7 0
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, from	,,	4 8

The above are imported direct at short intervals by the P & O. Co.'s Steamer from the most renowned British and Continental Preservers, and the management distinctly GUARANTEEING them to be of the BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE (as is the unvarying rule with ALL the Company's imports), solicit a comparison with the quotations of ANY OTHER IMPORTER in Bombay.

Detailed Priced Lists of Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions of every description on application to

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & CO. beg to inform their Patrons, that a large part of their COLD SEASON SHIPMENT has arrived per s.s. "HINDOSTAN," and they respectfully invite an early Inspection of the same.

THE OVERLAND KIT
WAREHOUSE.
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
SUNDRIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.	a.
DESKS and NEW PATTERN WRITING CASES of Wood and Leather, in every variety ......from Rs. 10 to Rs. 120		
INDIAN DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX—Strongly manufactured in metal, Japanned in black with broad Gold Lines and Gold raised metal corners, secured with Hobb's Patent Lock. The Lid contains a compartment, fastened with Lock and Key. The upper Tray is divided for Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., and contains two Inkstands and a Ruler. The lower Tray is divided into two compartments, and there is space beneath in which to deposit documents, &c.; size 15¾ inches by 12 inches by 7½ inches deep. Cash Rs.	45	
THE OFFICIAL AND MERCANTILE LETTER AND DOCUMENT READY REFERENCE CASE. In best quality, extra stout Japanned Tin, with Alphabetical Divisions, and with Mordan's Patent Seven guard Lock.		
No. 1 Size, 23 inches by 16 inches wide, by 11 inches deep (Compartments 3¾ inches wide) ......Cash Rs.	70	0
No. 2 Size, 27½ inches by 19½ inches wide, by 12½ inches deep (Compartments 4½ inches wide) ......Cash Rs.	100	0
COPYING PRESSES.		
The Patent Double-Lever Copying Press, size 8 vo. 4to and foolscap......Rs. 22, Rs. 44, and Rs.	55	0
Blotting Cases—Leather, Morocco and Russia Leather, Rs. 4 to Rs.	10	0
INDIA OFFICE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER. SEVEN INDIAN WEIGHTS. ¼ Tola—½ Tola—1 Tola—2 Tolas—4 Tolas—8 Tolas—16 Tolas ...... SIX ENGLISH WEIGHTS. ¼ Ounce—½ Ounce—1 Ounce—2 Ounces 4 Ounces—8 Ounces	32	0
LADY'S NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or Imitation Dead Gold-Work ......Rs.	16	0
Postage Scale (small size)	10	0
ELECTRIC CALL-BELL—In neat Bronzed or Gilt Metal	10	0
Ink, Inkstands, &c.		
Portable Writing Ink, per packet	0	8
Instantaneous Ink Generators, to be had in four Colours, Black, Red, Blue, and Violet, each......	1	0

	Rs.	a.
Magic Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	3	0
Magic Inkstand for Pockets ......Rs.	1	8
Inexhaustible Fountain Inkstand, Black or Violet, each ...	2	0
The New Double-spring Inkstand	3	0
Registered Trefoil Inkstand	6	0
LEAD PENCILS—For Office Use, from 3 as. each......		
RULING PENCILS—1-8 per Dozen, or each	0	3
ALUMINIUM PENCIL CASES—From Rs. 2 to......	5	0
INK WELL PENS—These Pens are similar in construction to ordinary Pen Nibs, but are fitted with a spoon-like tongue, which takes up and retains a large quantity of ink than usual. Price per Card of 13	1	0
INDIA RUBBER PENS	0	6
BOARD CLIPS—A cheap and convenient Clip for Letters and Documents, label and double-spring bronze catch ...	1	0
Sundries.		
Parlour Paste, for Mounting Photographs, Drawing Prints, &c.	1	0
Household Liquid Glue, for repairing Wood, Ivory, Leather, &c.	1	8
India Rubber Gum Brushes in four sizes, Annas 3, 4, 5 and	0	6
25 Labels gummed and ready for use, suitable for labelling Bottles, Books, Shelves, Parcels, &c., per box of .50......	0	12
Pin Cushions	0	6
Leather Varnish, for restoring Leather covered articles to their original freshness	1	0
Patent Parcel or Addressing Pen	0	8
Duke of Edinburgh Metalic Note-Books, size 4¼ by 3½ in ...	3	8
Ivory Handled Penknives	1	8
Ivory Paper Knives......	2	0
STANDARD PENRACKS.—Solid and substantial, of well bronzed Metals, with relief pattern in polished brass. Quite an ornament to the writing table......	1	8
Ivory Book Markers......	0	4
Unbreakable Slate	2	0
Book Slides for Rs. 5 to	10	0
PAPER WEIGHTS.		
New Porcelain Paper Weight, each	1	8
Crystal Paper Weight	2	0

Diaries Albums, &c., and all requirement for Office and Library use, sold by S. ROSE & CO.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY : 4, Hummum Street.
POONA : East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED, employment in BOMBAY or MOFUSSIL by a EUROPEAN, age 26; speaks French and German, and is thoroughly acquainted with Accounts and Book-keeping. Has been eight years in India.

A Bonus of 250 Rupees will be paid to any one procuring the Advertiser a *bona fide* situation worth over 150 per mensem, or in proportion for a smaller or larger salary.

Address "A.X.Z," Office of this Paper, where also the address of Advertiser can be ascertained.

WANTED, GOVERNMENT STEAM BAKERY POONA, ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 60. Applications, with copies of Testimonials and Certificate of competency under the Boiler Inspection Act, to be sent to

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Poona, 13th September 1875.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

GODOWN TO LET—One of the NEW GODOWNS at Sassoon Bunder. Apply to Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at No. 5, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2½ o'clock P.M.

F. FISCHER, Chairman.

Bombay, 13th September 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY for the following Contracts for the year 1876 :—

1. Supply of Petty Stores ...... up to 22nd instant.
2. Ditto of Coal ...... ditto do.
3. Annual repairs to Municipal Buildings, up to 23rd do.
4. Scraping the Roads ...... ditto do.
5. Road Watering ......up to 24th do.
6. Supply of Road Metal ...... ditto do.
7. Ditto of Sandstone ...... ditto do.
8. Ditto of Carts and Bullocks......up to 23rd do.

Printed Forms of Tenders, Specifications and conditions of Contract can be had on payment at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Ex. Engineer's Office, 7th September 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP subsisting between MANOCKJEE EDULJEE and PEROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, under the NAME and STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, for carrying on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., was, on the 6th instant, DISSOLVED.—Dated Bombay, 7th Sept. 1875.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

With reference to the above notice, the Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, will henceforth carry on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., on his own account under the STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, with the consent of his Widow and Executrix DHUNBAIJEE.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AUTHORITY given by MEMON JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED to SHA SUROOPCHUND MANICKCHUND by a general POWER of ATTORNEY bearing date the 30th of December 1868 to manage his affairs and SIGN the NAME of his BOMBAY FIRM has been THIS DAY CANCELLED and the public are hereby apprised that in future the said Memon Joosub Hajee Ahmed will manage his own affairs in person and sign the name of his said Firm and that no other person has authority so to do.—Dated this 14th day of September 1875.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Solicitors for Memon Joosub Hajee Ahmed.

THE BALLY PAPER MILL COMPANY, LIMITED CALCUTTA.—The Company manufacture Paper of various descriptions, say Brown, Half-bleached, White and Blotting in sizes to suit consumers. Cotton Mills supplied with Packing Paper, Bundling Paper and Backings on advantageous terms.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY :
C. MACDONALD & Co.,

Victoria Buildings, 30th August 1875.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-Interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per Share out of the profits made by this Company during the half-year ending 30th June 1875, will be PAID at the Registered Office of the Company, No 7, Church Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to those SHAREHOLDERS whose NAMES appear on the Company's BOOKS on the 15th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 22nd instant (both days inclusive.)

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1875.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Buildings), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Account up to the 30th June, 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th September 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
pp. GADDUM & Co.,
O. FIEDLER,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1875.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1875.
2. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. HAMILTON MAXWELL & DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 14th 1875.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant (both days inclusive.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE MUSJID STATION BETWEEN BOREE BUNDER AND BYCULLA.

The new Musjid Station between Boree Bunder and Byculla will, on and after MONDAY next, the 20th September 1875, be OPEN for PASSENGER TRAFFIC only.

Passengers Luggage, Parcels and Dogs will, from that date, be booked between the Musjid and the other stations of this Railway.

The Up and Down North East and South East Line Mail Trains will not stop at Musjid Station, but all other Up and Down Trains that are entered in the public Time Bills of this Company, dated 1st March last, will stop at Musjid to take up and set down Passengers with tickets of the several classes usually issued for, and used in those trains respectively.

The Saturday Afternoon Train which leaves Bombay (Boree Bunder) at 3 P.M. for Kalian will also stop at Musjid.

Down Trains will leave Musjid three minutes later than the advertised time of departure from Bombay, (Boree Bunder), and up Trains will leave Musjid seven minutes later than the advertised time of departure from Byculla Station.

Monthly and Quarterly Periodical Tickets between Musjid and Stations from Boree Bunder to Kalian inclusive, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

On and after the 1st October next, Passengers, Luggage, Parcels and Dogs, will be booked through between Musjid and the Stations of other Railways beyond Jabalpur, Raichur, and Khundwa, respectively, with which through booking is established.

Horses and Carriages will not be booked to or from Musjid Station.

A Telegraph Office will also be opened at Musjid Station on the 20th instant from, and to which paid messages will be despatched and received.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th September 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 21st Sept. 1875.

Markets closed for the Parsee Holiday.

This morning's telegram reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as having opened dull; probable sales 8,000 bales, actual imports 3,000. Consols 94⅝; French Rentes 104¼.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	700
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
60,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,325
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	720
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,700
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
158	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	505xd
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	3.0
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 rs	French Press Co.	315
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	380xd
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 xd.

Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,140
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	218'3"0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
...	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196 5 15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,120
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	all	...	Colaba Spinning	875
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,075
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	950
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,070
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...	...	500	...	Madras U Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,055xd
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,12[illegible]
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	635xd
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	600
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	235

Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	150	40ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,885
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p.t	Malabar Company, Ld	86
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	375
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Dante, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Buchanan, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

The s. s. Koina, 786 tons, Captain W. Morrison sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and nineteen deck passengers.

[illegible] Joy, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda, with a general cargo, and six hundred pilgrims.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Dante (s.)	Buchanan	Kurrachee. Jeddah, & Hod
	Dahlia (s.)	Joy	Aden.
	Koina (s.)	Morrison	P. Gulf.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Hindostan, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.

Barque Bayonnaise, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 18, S S. Burmah, to Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 21.

For Liverpool.

Salene, 200 cwts horns, Cadur Esmail.

Trinacria s, 40 tons old iron, Antooba Asvanjee.

Khedive s, 200 bales cotton, P and O Co; 15 bales cotton, Soonderjee Kessowjee; 16 bales wool, Alladinbhoy Dawjeebhoy.

For London.

Khedive s, 11 bales skins, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 7 bales hides, Abdoolreemon Oosman; 29 bales hides and skins, and 8,995 bags wheat, P and O Co.

For Marseilles.

Hindostan s, 70 bales wool, and 889 bags pepper; P and O Co.

For Venice.

Hindostan s, 11 bales hides, 10 bags tamarind and 200 bales cotton; P and O Co.

For Trieste.

Hindostan s, 25 chests lac, 100 bales jute, 12 bales gunnies, 49 bales hides and skins, and 200 bales cotton; P and O Co.

For Ancona.

Hindostan s, 6 bales hides; P and O Co.

For Alexandria.

Hindostan s, 6 bales gunnies, and 20 bales hides; P and O Co.

For Suez.

Hindostan s, 4 bales woollen carpets; P and O Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 19.

Pawlett, Lieut, Madras R A, on Med C rt, from Aurungabad.
Mercer, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.
Reid, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.
Kettlewell, Major, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

September 20.

Harrison, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt on duty, from Poona.
Colvin, Capt, Bombay 7th Royal Fusilier son leave, from Poona.
Dobbs, Lieut, Bombay Commt Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Wilson, C. B. Brigadier-Genl, Bengal Staff, on leave, from Simla and Peshawar.

September 21.

Wighton, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, from Mhow.
Scanlan, Condr, Madras Ordnance Dept, on sick leave, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—September 18.

Wace, Lieut, Bombay R. A, on leave, to Poona.

September 20.

Jacob, Maj, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, to Baroda.
Colvin, Capt, Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, to Baroda.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, September 18, 1875.)

Notification by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces

Under Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Comr is pleased to invest Mr S H Hennessy, Asst Comr, Barhanpur, with powers to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the said Code.

Mr A R Laville, Acct 4th Grade, attached to the Jubbulpore Division, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same, under Sec 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 16.)

Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

In continuation of Punjab Government Gazette Order No 991, dated 16th July 1875, Lieut J A L Montgomery, Asst Settlement Officer, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer of Jhang, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th Aug 1875, during the remaining portion of Mr Fryer's absence on privilege leave.

C H Rose is appointed a member of the Municipal Committee of Simla to represent the interests of visitors.

Home Department.

Surg-Maj R Gray, Civil Surgn, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty-nine days, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th Aug 1875.

Mr R Crossly, Civil Surgn, Jhang, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Mooltan, during Surgn-Maj Gray's absence on leave.

Surg C W Calthrop, Offg Professor Lahore Medical School, will revert to his substantive appointment of Civil Surgn of Jullundur until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th Aug 1875.

Mr A Christie, Asst Comr, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for seventy-five days, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th Sept 1875.

Capt G E Macpherson, Asst Comr, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-one days, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th Sept 1875.

Mr T C Vaughan, Extra-Asst-Comr, Kangra, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Aug 1875.

Surg-Maj C E Raddock 32nd Pioneers, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Umballa, as a temporary arrangement, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Sept 1875, vice Surgn-Maj U P Costello, proceeded on leave.

Police Department.

Mr E O B Tronson, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Mooltan to Rohtak, as temporary arrangement.

Mr Sydney Smith, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Rohtak, is transferred to Mooltan in the same capacity.

C P O Hewart, Dist Supt of Police, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the 9th Sept.

Mr H Beck, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police (4th Grade), Delhi, vice Capt Ewart on leave.

Mr C Browne, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Bannu, is transferred in the same capacity to Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 30th Sept.

Mr A J Hammond, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, is transferred in the same capacity to Bannu, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr Browne.

The privilege leave granted to Mr C H Lemarchand, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lodianah, by Punjab Order No 93 of the 13th Aug, is commuted into two months' sick leave.

Mr J McAndrew, Dist Supt of Police, Umritsar, has obtained privilege leave for thirty-four days, with effect from the 24th instant.

Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Umritsar, during the absence on leave of Mr J McAndrew.

Military Department.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 18th June 1875, directing Surg O T Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to assume medical charge of No 3 Light Field Battery, and of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, consequent on the departure of Surg L M Brereton, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to join the Erinpurah Irregular Force.

Dated 1st Aug 1875, directing Surg J Duke, 2nd Punjab Infantry, having returned from privilege leave, to officiate in medical charge of No 3 Light Field Battery and 2nd Sikh Infantry in addition to his other duties, vice Surg O T Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, relieved at his own request.

Public Works Department.

Lieut J B Lindsell, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, is granted privilege leave for two months and six days, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th Aug 1875.

In Punjab Gazette Notification No 2678, dated 21st July 1875, regarding Mr Willson, Ex Engr, for 3th June 1875, read 30th, May 1875.

Irrigation Department.

H H the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Irrigation Branch of the P W D with effect from the 1st Sept 1875.

Clerks.

From 3rd Class, 2nd Grade, to 3rd Class, 1st Grade,—Mr R Bean, Office of Supdg Engr Sirhind Canal.

From 4th Class, 1st Grade, to 3rd Class, 3rd Grade—Mr H C Lincoln, Office of Joint-Secy, Irrigation Branch.

Punjab Government Irrigation Branch, Notification No 2651 E I of 21st June 1875, granting eighty-five days' privilege leave to Mr H F Smalman, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, attached to the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is cancelled.

Mr H J Daniell, Asst Engr 1st Grade, attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals, is allowed seventy-six days' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th Aug 1875.

This cancels Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 2875 E I dated 5th July 1875.

Mr T E Ivens, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, attached to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, is allowed thirty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 26th Sept 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G W Vyse, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, will hold charge of the Division during Mr Ivens' absence.

Mr T Higham, Ex Engr, 4th Grade attached to the Special Works Division Bari Doab Canal, is allowed twelve months furlough to Europe from such date after the 18th Oct 1875 as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr Higham is also allowed the usual subsidiary leave on full pay from 1st Oct or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr A B Phelan, Asst Engr 1st Grade attached to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal is allowed sixty-one days privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of the 27th Aug 1875.

This cancels Punjab Government Irrigation Branch Notification No 3128 E I dated 19th July 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* September, 18.)

Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

Mr W H Bonnaud, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, passed the First, or Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani as prescribed in Public Works Code, Chap II, Sec IV, para. 21, on the 2nd ulto, at Calcutta.

Hyderabad Residency.

With reference to Notification in Residency Order, No 51, dated 14th June last, granting one month's privilege leave to Major C Jameson, Offg Dist Supt of Police, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, the following changes are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 3rd inst, the date on which Major Jameson availed himself of the leave:—

Mr H Cotgrave, Dist Supt, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Capt E J Gunthorpe, Asst Supt, to officiate as Dist Supt 3rd Grade.

Consequent on the return of Mr C Hordern, Depy Comr, 3rd Class, from the privilege leave granted him in Notification in Residency Order No 9, dated 9th April last, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th instant, the date on which Mr Hordern resumed charge of his duties:—

Major D W Laughton, Offg Depy Comr, 3rd Class, to revert to his officiating position as Asst Comr, 1st Class.

Captain F W Grant, Offg Asst Comr, 1st Class, to revert to his officiating position in the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return of Mr N R Cumberlege, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad Assigned Dists from the privilege leave granted in Notification in Residency Order, No 7, dated 5th April last, the following changes are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 7th Aug 1875:—

Mr H Cotgrave, Offg Dist Supt, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Grade.

Mr H A Heath, Offg Dist Supt, 3rd Grade, to revert to his officiating position of Asst Supt.

Major J G Bell, Officiating Judicial Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, officiated as Comr, West Berar, from the 25th to the 31st March 1874.

Major J T Bushby, Depy Comr, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, officiated in the 2nd Class from the 25th March to 9th April 1874.

Revenue Survey Department.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence for two months, granted in Notification No 25, dated 30th July last, to Mr P S Ross, Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, of which he availed himself of on the 16th Aug, is cancelled from the 15th inst.

Mr W H Penrose, Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in G O., Military Dept, No 734, dated 9th Sept 1864.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Mr L J Pocock, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 15th instant.

Public Works Department—Military Works.

C I A F Baird, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

With the approval of the Government of India Lieut R F Moore, R E, Asst Engr, officiated as Ex Engr of the 1st Peshawar Div Military Works, from 29th June to 3rd July 1875; and Capt B J Goldie, R E, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, 1st Peshawar Div, Military Works, from 1st Aug 1875 during the absence of Capt Plunkett on privilege leave.

Mr. J A Frietas, Acct, 4th Grade, has been transferred from the Office of Contr of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Ex Engr, 1st Peshawar Div, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 8th May 1875.

Mr. H E Fitzsimon, Acct, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Office of Ex Engr, 1st Peshawar Div Military Works, to that of the Contr of Accounts, Military Works.

With reference to Inspr Genl Military Works' Notification No. 78 of 6th current, Capt H E Clive, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, is attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

One month's privilege leave is granted to Supervisor, 1st Grade, Mr J Southon, attached to the Lucknow Division, from the 15th Sept 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

The privilege leave granted to Sergt J McArthy, Overseer, attached to the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Work, on medical certificate, extended to a period of eighty-nine days from

Mr W R McKoy, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the 1st to 3rd Circle, Military Works, is posted to the Bareilly Division, Military works, which he joined on the afternoon of 28th July 1875.

With reference to Notification No 68 of 4th Aug 1875, by the Inspr Genl of Military Works, Mr J H Kenyon, Sub-Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 3rd instant.

Lieut F T N Spratt R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, joined the 2nd Chukrata Div, Special Military Works, on the afternoon of the 10th Aug 1875.

Capt G D'Aguilar Jackson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, reported his departure from the 2nd Rawal Pindi Div, Military Works, on the 3th ultimo, afternoon. He received charge of the 2nd Peshawar Div, Military Works, on the 4th instant, afternoon.

Lieut N cholson, R E, made over charge of the 2nd Peshawar Div, Military Works, to Capt Jackson on the 4th instant, afternoon, and availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him per Notification No. 1512, on that date.

Director of State Railways.

Mr D F Hogarth, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, on privilege leave, at Simla, is temporarily attached to the office of the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 7th Sept 1875.

With reference to Government of India, P W D Notification No 393 of the 2nd Sept 1875, Capt K C Pye, R E, Manager, Rajputana State Railway, took over the Engineering charge of that Railway from Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Supdg Engr, 1st Grade, on the 2nd Sept 1875.

With reference to Government of India, P W D Notification No 394 of the 2nd Sept 1875, Capt F Firebrace, R E, assumed charge of the office of Asst Director of State Railways on the 1st March 1875.

Mr W W Shanks, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 30th Aug 1875.

Rajpootana State Railway.

With reference to the transfer of Mr F Morrison, Depy Contr, as Offg Exr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Calcutta, that officer was relieved of his duties in the Controller's Office, Rajputana and Sindia Railways, Agra, on the afternoon of 14th ultimo.

Privilege leave of absence for fourteen days, with effect from the 16th Sept 1875, is granted to Mr George Hiley, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, in extension to fourteen days' leave granted to him in Notification No. 8 of 3rd September 1875.

With reference to Notification No 393 of 2nd Sept 1875, by the Government of India, in the P W Dept, appointing Mr H Bell Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Supt of Way and Works, Rajputana State Railway, that officer assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 2nd Aug 1875.

Dr R Willmot, M D, in medical charge of the Rajputana State Railway, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 6th May 1875, of three months' privilege leave granted to him by the Director of State Railways in Notification No. 89 of 10th May, and reported his return to duty on the morning of the 29th July 1875.

The unexpired portion of this leave is cancelled.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 147 of 31st August last, Capt T Gracey, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, reported his departure to join the Indus Valley State Railway, on the forenoon of the 7th September 1875.

Scindia State Railway.

Sergt P Collins, Overseer, 1st Grade, has been granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th inst.

Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The following transfers are made:—

Mr W B Grassby Apothy, from the Lower Scinde to the Upper Scinde District.

Mr T Price, Apothy, from the Upper Scinde to the Lower Scinde District.

Lieut J F Hewson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from the Indus Bridge Division to the Mooltan District.

The following transfer has been made by Suptg Engr, Lower Scinde District:—

Sergt F Allen Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Kotree, to the Sehwan Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Oct. 16	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	„ 5	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Sept. 24	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

	5 P. M.		5 P. M.
Friday	Sept. 24	Monday	Oct. 4
		„	Oct. 11

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BASHFORD-DIKE—September 21st, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, M. A., Thomas Bashford, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, to Susan, second daughter of the late Thomas Dike, of Limpley Stoke, Wilts, England.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACMILLAN—September 14th, at Nellore, the wife of the Reverend J. Macmillan, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, of a son.

EASTAWAY—September 16th, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. B. Eastaway, Esq., of a son.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1875.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce is about to forward to Lord Salisbury a protest against his Lordship's determination to keep the Cotton Frauds Department still sitting upon the shoulders of the Bombay Presidency cotton trade, like the Old Man of the Sea who nearly crushed Sinbad to death. It is not easy to understand what reasons were powerful enough to induce Lord Salisbury to come to a decision that was condemned by the majority of the Commissioners who were appointed by the Local Government in March 1874 to consider whether there was any necessity for keeping the Cotton Frauds Act in existence any longer. His Lordship has been accused of coquetting with Manchester, and at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce recently held some of the speakers referred darkly to their suspicions that a flirtation dangerous to the welfare of India was being carried on between the magnates of the Irwell and the India Office. His Lordship's action regarding the Bombay Cotton Frauds Department would seem to confirm these suspicions, for if good can be reaped by anybody from the further perpetuation of a useless excrescence on the principal industry in this Presidency, Manchester will be the fortunate reaper. The Cotton Frauds Department costs the Bombay cotton trade between two and three lakhs of rupees yearly; and to this extent have Manchester piece goods the benefit in any competition they may have with the productions of our local mills. This burden might be less tolerable if it had any apparent advantages to the public. It is not to be denied that since 1863, when the Cotton Frauds Act was introduced, the cotton trade, as regards the purity of the cotton sold in the markets, is in a more satisfactory condition than it used to be; but this fact is not attributable to the existence of the Cotton Frauds Inspection Department any more than it is to the fact that we have had several changes of Governors since that date. The improvement is chiefly owing to the steadying down of the trade. At first, it was liable to be excited by several causes. The American War was one; the love of speculation was another; and when the trade was young, unscrupulous persons were tempted to try by fraudulent means to make a fortune rapidly, trusting to the prevailing agitation to escape unpunished. Now, however, the home cotton markets move up and down within certain well understood limits, and the corresponding Indian markets, abandoning the flighty characteristics of their youth, are comparatively quiet and regular. The cotton trade has become so well recognised as a trade instead of a lottery that sellers seldom think of adulterating their wares. They know that they have to make a regular living by the trade, and they naturally argue, "There "is no use in making a little extra money to-"day by selling bad cotton when I shall have "to starve next week, as I know people won't "buy any more cotton from me." This steadying down of the cotton trade is certainly not owing to the Cotton Frauds Act. The Hon. Mr. Graham, in his excellent speech at the late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, pointed out one of the chief causes of this steadying of the cotton trade in an argument which men of business have been long acquainted with, but which somehow seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of many of the officials who swear by the Cotton Frauds Act. Mr. Graham showed how experience had taught merchants lessons, and how they relied for security in their transactions not upon the official inspectors of cotton but simply upon their own inquiries and investigations. At first merchants may have been tempted to trust in the Cotton Frauds Act to secure them good cotton; but now merchants and bankers will not advance money on cotton without taking the trouble of ascertaining exactly what it is they are advancing upon Bombay merchants, in fact, are now doing what the bankers and merchants who were connected with Messrs. Collie neglected to do. These English capitalists accepted Messrs. Collie's bills without knowing anything about the goods against which the bills pretended to be drawn. We are not aware that any legislation is proposed to protect English bankers and merchants from other Messrs. Collies, although, probably, if they were in India, where feeble grandmotherly legislation insists willy-nilly on taking strong and clear headed men of business by the hand, they would have their interests forthwith protected by a bill of the species of the Cotton Frauds Act. Mr. Graham's argument, coming from a merchant who is the spokesman of practical men, and not of a few official theorists, was, we think, conclusive proof of the fact that if the cotton trade has improved, credit for the result is due solely to the natural operations of commerce. The only arguments which Lord Salisbury could have had to weigh against the cogent fact that Bombay merchants are as fit to protect themselves as any other body of merchants, and, as a matter of fact, do so independently of the Cotton Frauds Department, whom they and the unfortunate producers of cotton have nevertheless to support, are Mr. Ravenscroft's and the friends of the superfluous inspecting officials. Mr. Ravenscroft's opinion that the principles embodied in the Food Adulteration Act and the Cotton Frauds Act are identical, is well-known; but how Lord Salisbury could have been influenced by such an absurd argument will puzzle even his admirers. The Food Adulteration Act is founded on two principles, that the State should protect those poor people who, by their poverty or their ignorance, cannot protect themselves; and that the State, on grounds of public health, should prevent unscrupulous tradesmen from breeding disease in people by selling them deleterious articles of food. In the case of the Cotton Frauds Act, there is no question of public health at issue; and, instead of having to deal with poor wretches who buy their half ounce of tea and quarter pound of bacon without knowing whether the one is steel filings or the other riddled with worms, we have wealthy wholesale merchants who know their business thoroughly, and are not likely to be cheated more than once by any native rogue who gives them stones for cotton. The influence brought to bear upon Lord Salisbury by the friends of the officials whom the cotton trade of Bombay is compelled to support, must surely have had greater weight with His Lordship than Mr. Ravenscroft's dissent from the opinions of his brother Commissioners; but, inasmuch as it is not so long ago since His Lordship administered a dignified rebuke to the Government of Bombay for its indiscreet excuse for not removing Colonel Phayre from Baroda, that it could not give him another situation of equal emolument, we trust His Lordship will reconcile all his principles and abolish a Department which is simply an incubus upon a struggling trade. Except the excuse that the Cotton Frauds Department gives a number of gentlemen something to do in exchange for very good pay, we have not heard any argument in its favour stronger than the one which one of the European witnesses before the Commission employed, and he confessed, with the utmost frankness, that he rather approved of the Act "because he found it useful in his business to be able to threaten those who offered him adulterated cotton for sale with the visit of a Cotton Inspector if they would not agree to the reduced price he offered for such cotton!"

The Russians! The Russians! Everywhere in Asia do we seem to hear of the Russians. They are in or about Merv; they are planning an expedition from the south of China across the deserts of Gobi; they have succeeded in getting Sanghalien in north-eastern Asia from the Japanese; and now we learn from the Japan papers that they are working suspiciously near the islands in the Channel of the Corea. Says the *Japan Mail*:—"The Russians have always manifested a particular predilection for the occupation of the Island of Tsusima—the Gibraltar of the Japan Sea. Years ago they were slyly making a settlement there, but were dislodged by the English, and now we hear that they are again busy on the island, and that their ships are constantly passing to and fro from the port of Nagasaki on one pretext or other. As Tsusima is not open by treaty to foreign intercourse, we must suppose that these surreptitious proceedings go on with the connivance of the Japanese Government. Could there have been any understanding arrived at about this when Enomoto was at St. Petersburg? It is of course quite within the bounds of possibility that Tsusima may ultimately, for what the Japanese may deem a 'sufficient consideration,' be ceded to Russia, for the island, on account of its situation, is much coveted by that power. But under the convenient 'most favoured nation' clause, might not other powers, by way of counterbalancing this demand similar advantages?" Occupying a position between China and Japan the coveted island should be of considerable value to those who are lucky enough to possess themselves of it.

The Japanese people were five years ago favoured with a visit from Miss Weppner, and her free criticisms of them in her book—"The North Star and Southern Cross"—have called forth much indignation and not a little abuse of the authoress. The *Japan Herald* says:—"Miss Weppner, we believe, was regarded in the light of an infliction by some of her countrymen, and they were, consequently, not too polite to their exacting and embarrassing countrywomen. She has revenged herself for these fancied slights by depicting the denizens of Yokohama in dark colours. If we may believe Miss Weppner, (which we do not), her virtue ran great risks, but she was proof against all temptations, if any were offered her; but her age, and the total absence of all personal attractions, were amply sufficient in themselves for her safety, and notwithstanding the shocking character of the place, there is every reason for supposing that she left it as virtuous as she came into it." These are strong expressions, and, as the world goes, ungentlemanly; but it must be remembered that Miss Weppner's conduct in publishing a book full of misrepresentations, and making it the vehicle of personal spite and malice against individuals whom she took a dislike to, justifies a good deal of free criticism upon her in return. The Japan paper says that Miss Weppner's book appears to be a precious farrago of conceit, ignorance, and misrepresentation, and we remark that a recent number of the *Spectator* contained a review expressing similar views about the book. The *Spectator* expressed its regret at seeing a woman's name in conjunction with statements which are impossible of reception by educated people in England, "with gross and wholesale abuse of persons in authority, with the imputation of the lowest motives to every one with whom the author comes into any kind of collision, with violent religious prejudices, combined with ignorance of the tenets of the sects which are unsparingly reviled, and with such singular examples of indelicacy as those which disfigure these volumes." It appears from the same review that, according to Miss Weppner's statements, the Europeans in Japan are in a state of more than ordinary depravity, and that she, "proud, virtuous woman," as she says she was called, was in considerable danger from their attentions. Moreover, "Miss Weppner's modesty is always being outraged, her delicacy is always being shocked, the 'natives' scandalise her, and she is perpetually exposed to horrible insults and terrible calumnies by Europeans, who have a habit which she describes variously as 'showing the cloven foot,' or 'assuming the character of an obstrusive, obscene philosopher.'" We have every reason to believe that Miss Weppner's statements about people in Bombay, especially the nuns who showed her what hospitality lay in their power, whom she has since insulted in her book, not only directly but indirectly by insinuating that they were in league with Mr. Cosserat in some dark and bloody conspiracy for procuring the transportation of young women to continental convents, are as jaundiced and incorrect as many other of her statements which have been indignantly denied by the persons concerned. We regret exceedingly that statements like Miss Weppner's should have been used by semi-religious papers to foment religious differences. They have only succeeded in creating much bitterness without (Miss Weppner's statements being obviously exaggerated and untrustworthy) there being any good grounds for doing so.

In the course of a recent address, delivered before the British Association at Bristol, Sir John Hawkshaw illustrated many of his arguments regarding the history and progress of the science of engineering by references to works in India In his opinion the splendid engineering works leading to the Himalayan *sanatoria*, to the copper districts of Wynaad and to the Nilgherries will bear comparison with the roads of Napoleon across the Alps, or with those of the Romans along the line of the Danube. After alluding to the construction of a naval passage between India and Ceylon—a work, Sir John said, in which the engineer would have to work under the sea—he went on to express his admiration for irrigation schemes. "Intimately connected with internal water carriage is the as yet unmeasured service which the engineer renders to agriculture, by means not only of irrigation, but of the systematic care and treatment of the water supply of a country. In this respect many forgotten races were far more wise than ourselves. In India, in Syria, in Chaldea, in many parts of the ancient world, there are proofs that what are now arid wastes once supported a teeming population. The main causes of the deterioration of climate are twofold—neglect of works that maintain the water supply, which is a characteristic of Turkish rule, and wanton destruction of forests, which has hitherto been a disgrace to our own. In the great river basins of India we are now attempting to provide a remedy for long and ruinous neglect of this great duty of a civilized State. By well-ordered irrigation the engineer adds as directly to the food-producing area of the globe (and that to an incomparably greater extent), as in the case of reclamation from the sea or from inland swamp. Thus, in the delta of the Godavery, 265,000 acres have been brought under cultivation by the skill of Sir A. Cotton and the Madras engineers; and Rajahmundry, lately desolate, is now a luxuriant garden. In the Punjab, 650,000 acres are now in course of fertilization by canals. In the basins of the Indus, of the Ganges, of the Nerbudda and Taptee, noble works for irrigation are in progress. After the rivers of the Punjab unite at Mithankote, the Indus flows for 450 miles through the rainless country of Sind. Cultivation here is absolutely dependent on irrigation. The effect of the rotation of the earth on a volume of water flowing rapidly towards the Equator gives the Indus a constant tendency to erode its western bank. In A.D. 710 a Hindoo dynasty reigned at Alor. The ruin of that city was a consequence of the westward movement of the channel of the Indus. The seat of government was removed to the city of Bramhanabad the ruins of which are now forty-five miles from the river." With regard to the use of iron and steel, Sir John Hawkshaw cites the interesting and well known facts of the discovery of a piece of iron in the Great Pyramid, and of the representation of a blue metal in the tombs of Thebes. The exquisite finish of a portion of the interior masonry of the Great Pyramid, the execution of sarcophagi in granite, basalt, and porphyry, and the perfect sharpness with which hieroglyphics are incised in the hardest stone, are proofs to the mechanic, of the use of steel tools at a very remote age. The iron pillar of Delhi, fifty feet in length, and the iron beams in the temples of Orissa, show that a metallurgic skill was possessed by the Indians in the forth and fifth centuries of our era, which is as inexplicable, by our actual workmen, as is the wonderful cunning with which the Japanese artists colour, inlay, and elaborate, with all the delicacy of filigree, their extraordinary works in bronze, silver, and gold. The *Athenæum* contains a long and appreciative notice of Sir John Hawkshaw's lecture, one of the chief features in which, as our readers may perceive, is another illustration of the fact that in engineering matters the East has not always to learn from the West. The ancient architects and engineers of India could probably teach the advanced engineers of the present day many a curious fact. For instance, they might explain the mode in which obelisks weighing 400 tons were erected, and that in which the enormous lintels and other blocks in the Temple of the Sun at Orissa, in the gateway at Seringham, in the palaces of Persepolis, in the Greek temples of Sicily, and in the colossal ruins at Baalbec, have been raised to great heights. These things are secrets buried in the past, and all that the modern engineer can do is to admire the rude giants in engineering skill who flourished when the Pyramids were built and other architectural feats were achieved in the East.

The Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, lately sent in his Report to Government on the sanitary condition and requirements of the city of Ahmedabad. In the Resolution of Government on this Report the Government say they have learnt, with great regret, the exceedingly unhealthy state of the city of Ahmedabad, the second city in this Presidency. Ahmedabad has a population of 116,000 inhabitants, chiefly Hindoos, but the water is so impure that it cannot be used even for gardens, as flowers watered with it die. The sub-soil of the town has become impure by the accumulated filth of generations upon generations, for during all this length of time the impurities of the inhabited area of the city have been allowed to sink into the soil till there is no pure water except what is obtained from the wells outside the city. The death-rate is 45·39 per 1,000 population, and 27·70 per cent of this rate is from fever. The Government suggest that the Municipality of Ahmedabad should at once consider the steps necessary to carry out the sanitary improvements sketched out by Dr. Hewlett. Ahmedabad is still one of the most remarkable and interesting cities in India, and a century and a half ago was called "the handsomest city in Hindoostan and perhaps in the world." But Mahratta rapacity, followed by Manchester competition, have reduced the wealth and importance of the city considerably, so that now its appearance is very dilapidated compared with its ancient splendour. The old city walls about 15 or 20 feet in height still remain and extend for about five miles with irregular towers every fifty yards, in the usual style of Indian fortifications, and there also are several gates to the city. The river Sabarmati drains an area of about 9,500 square miles, and opposite Ahmedabad its bed is stated to be about 1,550 feet broad, but this is only full after heavy rain when freshes have come down. During the hot weather the stream has an average breadth of about 375 feet, but, situated under the right bank and between it and the city, is a broad expanse of loose sand which in the course of years has been blown by the prevailing wind towards the east, and has formed a dune, which on the north side extends up to the walls. This spot has from time immemorial been used as a Mussulman burial ground and in a cutting through it lately made, could be traced certainly two, if not three, tiers of graves below the surface. On the south the river winds towards the left bank and flows close alongside the walls immediately above their south-western extremity. Ahmedabad has been blessed with a Municipality whose origin dates only from November 1874, and the officers thereof have devoted their attention to the purification of the streets and of the water, but apparently they have not been able to do much more at present than make the discovery of the sad neglect of sanitary arrangements which they find have never really existed, and with the necessary result that now they must be undertaken if the lives of the people are to be considered to be of any value. Dr. Hewlett has been called in, and in his report, as Acting Sanitary Commissioner, has made certain proposals which the Municipal officers will take into consideration. He says:—"I think that ample cause has been shown why the principal city of Guzerat should no longer be left in its present eminently dangerous state, and I earnestly trust that Government will insist upon immediate steps being taken to improve its sanitary condition. The measures that appear to be most necessary are detailed below in their order of urgency. 1st.—The provision of a pure water-supply to the city is, in my opinion, of paramount importance. The railway company draw their supply from a well dug in one of the bastions near the Shahi Bagh, close to the railway bridge, but the river is fouled above this point by dhobies washing clothes and by the inhabitants of the Sudder Bazaar, by regimental sepoys and others in the military cantonment The Sudder Bazaar has been placed in the worst sanitary position as regards camp, as it is to windward of it and overhangs the river, and the places reserved as latrines for the inhabitants of the bazaar are situated at the head of ravines leading immediately down to the river, and the filth must find its way by percolation into the river. Animals are slaughtered, both sheep and oxen, on the bare soil of the bank immediately above the river, and the blood and filth soaks into the ground, although attempts are made to remove it. These sources of filth preclude the idea of choosing any spot below the cantonment limits. Whatever point is selected, arrangements should be made not only to provide a sufficient supply, say, at the lowest estimate not less than 20 gallons per head of population per diem, but to have it efficiently filtered through regular sand-beds before distribution. Before such a scheme could by any possibility be brought into operation many months must elapse, but in the meantime immediate measures might be taken to improve the condition of the river-water. The General Commanding the Northern Division of the Army has kindly promised to prevent, as far as possible, the nuisances I have spoken of as arising from the cantonment. The burial of the dead in the river bed at Dudeshwar and elsewhere should be *at once* prohibited, and corpses either from the cantonment or the town should not be allowed to be burnt along its bed or in any other place except below the town on the south, where a ghat might be built and set apart for this purpose. A cremation place for Hindoos from the cantonment should, in consultation with the Municipal authorities, be decided upon. The different Mussulman burial-grounds on the river bank ought to be closed. All offensive trades, such as paper-makers, tanneries, dyers, brick and lime kilns, &c., &c., should be at once removed from the north of the city and from within the walls, and be located to the south-east of the town, the point from which the wind hardly ever blows. The people ought not to be allowed to wash either their clothes or persons above the place where the water is drawn and the police might patrol the river to see that its stream is not polluted." The frightful sanitary condition of the city of Ahmedabad may be imagined from this statement of the measures needful to remedy the existing evils. There is a variety of trades carried on in the city. Tile making keeps 60 kilns at work; then there are 80 pottery kilns and in all these offensive refuse and litter are burnt which are previously deposited in heaps in close proximity to houses. Besides these there are dyers in indigo and surinjee not less than 200 in number, and there are no drains to carry off the refuse water. The higher class of trades are also carried on—weaving in cotton, silk and gold thread, and there are paper-makers, but all these trades have suffered, the hand manufactories from the spinning and weaving mills, and the paper-makers have not been able to contend against French paper. Dr. Hewlett proposes that all the offensive occupations be removed out of the city, and he suggests that a public garden should be opened, the spot to be in the Jamalpore Zilla, and adds that some of the rich Settias could not commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales more happily than by making the city a present of a garden where persons of all classes could take recreation. The net revenue of the Municipality of Ahmedabad amounted in 1874 75 to Rs. 2,06,620 11 8 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,74 221-12 0, showing a balance of Rs. 32,399-10 7. So that the finances may be said to be in a flourishing state.

THE DANGERS OF MOODY BAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I will be much obliged if you will kindly give this letter a place in your paper. I wish to ascertain if there is no other bunder but the Boree Bunder (Reclamation), open for the embarkation of pilgrims for Jedda and Mecca. The Boree Bunder, in its present state, is no fit place for passengers to embark from; the tide, in coming in, washes along the whole line of beach between the Moody Bay and Moody Bunder in one tremendous surf, which makes it impossible for boats to approach the shore, and altogether impracticable for passengers to embark. Within the last week a dozen or more poor unfortunates have been nearly drowned, and one poor fellow was assisted into the next world without a moment's notice. He was carrying a bag of rice to one of the boats when the surf washed him off his legs, the bag falling on his chest made it impossible for assistance to be rendered in time. The poor fellow was perfectly dead when pulled out. "He was only a poor native, so no more notice was taken of the occurrence." If the Bunder is the only one open for pilgrims, I think it would be advisable for the Port Trust to run out a landing stage which would save the coroner a great deal of trouble, and would greatly facilitate the embarkation of pilgrims with safety.—Yours, &c.

TONEY WALLAH.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of the country, [illegible] a public favour [illegible] replace the [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] formerly [illegible], by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorate it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The Douche is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. S. Kemp & Co Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A REASONABLE PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSAL TO STOP THE TRAMWAY CARS DURING THE ROYAL VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—What on earth, or beneath it, can have possessed the Municipal Commissioner to request Mr. Hill, the Manager of the Tramway Company, to suspend the running of cars during the Prince's stay amongst us? Why, had he suggested the propriety of doubling, if possible, the number of running cars during the time aforesaid, I can well imagine the universal chorus of *shabash!* that would have resounded from Byculla to Colaba amongst the masses, who will, if the Municipal Commissioner's suggestion be adopted, be thereby cut off from all ready means of access to the "grand" sights on the Esplanade, at the Bunder, and in Rotten Row. Has the Municipality bought up, or otherwise secured, all the hack buggies, *reckłas*, country carts and other vehicles "plying for hire," that it should make this insidious suggestion through its bland spokesman? Mr. Hill is too wise a man to stand in need of any suggestions and knows thoroughly well how to manage his own business best. As a Municipal rate payer, therefore, I object to the wanton extravagance which, I foresee, will be caused by the huge and unnecessary expenditure of Municipal funds in compensating the Tramway Company for the loss which will accrue to it from the suspension of the running of its cars during the Prince's visit. What about compensation to that large portion of the public which will be deprived of its usual means of LOCOMOTION?

THE MARINE POSTAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Marine Postal Service has a very injudicious advocate in "Job Barnacle," who, moreover, has not got hold of the facts of the case, though he thinks he has. Three days, and not five, are usually spent in the hotels at Suez owing to the non-arrival of a steamer, and the charge per day is Rs. 5 and not Rs. 8. Let the hotel bills be produced and the times of arrival of the steamers at Suez for a period of two or three months be given, and then we shall find that the compulsory residence at an hotel at Suez is confined to two or three days and sometimes less than that. I think, however, the authorities should make an allowance for these days, and that, I believe, they will do, unless the foolish blustering which is now being made by the thoughtless friends of these young men should lead to the appointment of a different class of men to the very mechanical duties they have to perform. But "Job Barnacle" is also wrong in stating that boat hire is charged to and from Mazagon. The young gentlemen can get to the shore free of cost, nor is it necessary that each one of them should attend daily at the Post Office, one of them can do so whilst the others remain on board. Their financial position will then be as follows:—

3 days at Suez in an hotel at Rs. 5 a day	Rs.	15
Sundries	„	5
Total	Rs.	20

leaving a balance of Rs. 40. If the sum of Rs. 20 be allowed them, as I think it certainly should be, the sum of Rs. 60 will be enough for their wants, which, of course, must be moderate.

These young gentlemen have plenty of time to themselves, which, I respectfully submit, they might use in adding to their stock of knowledge.

Except asking in a quiet and sensible manner for an allowance for the days at Suez, it would be better to leave the agitation of the matter alone, for the Government might readily say. "If you don't like to do the work others will, and you may go." Injudicious friends, like "Job Barnacle," do much mischief.

There are four men at Rs. 60 a month, the next rise is to Rs. 100, and some get Rs. 300. The post is not a bad one, considering that the work is purely mechanical, and could be done by Portuguese or others at very short notice, and will be if such a fuss is made.

I write without prejudice, but I dislike to see fairly comfortable appointments ignorantly and foolishly cavilled at and jeopardized, more especially as, about this small business, I happen to be in possession of the TRUTH.

THE POONA CAUSE CELEBRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The press and the public should be very thankful to the case of the Queen *vs.* Captain Hogg for the amusement it has afforded in these dull rainy days. I was present myself at the trial of the case before the Railway Magistrate. Captain Hogg, previous to his examination, said—"I admit that I was *training* my horses at the time, but I was causing no annoyance or inconvenience to any one." This was said when he thought the charge against him was furious riding. The Magistrate had a great deal of difficulty to make him understand that the charge was not furious riding, but training. When he succeeded in disabusing his mind of the idea of furious riding as the charge, and brought him to realize that the charge was training, Captain Hogg turned round and denied that he was training, contending that he was only exercising.

> 'Whatever is is right—
> So said the sturdy thief;
> But when the rope required his fate
> He altered his belief.'

The complainant said to the Court if Captain Hogg will say on his honour, as an officer and gentleman, that he was not training his horses, I shall at once withdraw my complaint. To this Captain Hogg made no reply. I have conversed with gentlemen and officers of highest standing on the turf who say it is a moral impossibility that Captain Hogg should have been merely exercising his horses, and not training them, from the manner in which he had taken them out. I think from the way in which Captain Hogg and his friends conducted themselves in the Court, the Magistrate was quite right in concluding his reasons for his judgment (for it was not his judgment) in the manner he did. Magistrates as well as other men must adapt themselves to some extent a little to the capacity of those with whom they are dealing. If the latter are supremely foolish, the former may indulge in a folly. *Dulce est desipere in loco*, and certainly such a trial was such an occasion. No one now in Poona supports Captain Hogg in this matter except the brave English officers who, a few days ago, at dead of night attacked and obtained a decided victory over inanimate enemies in the shape of signboards, gates, fences, and the General's flagstaff completely slaughtering them.

VERITAS.

Poona, 20th September.

THE CASE OF MR. F. D. EKINS.

The case of Gopall Jutmall *vs.* F. D Ekins came on for hearing yesterday, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey. Mr. Browning (instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant, who was unrepresented, was brought up in the custody of Mr. Barclay, the debtors' warder of the Debtors' Jail at Oomercarry.

Mr. Browning, in opening the case, said:—My Lord, in this case I appear for the plaintiff. The plaintiff is Gopall Jutmall, and he carries on business in Bombay as a dealer in various fancy goods, shawls and other fancy articles. The defendant lately resided in Watson's Hotel, and is now in prison, and the present suit is brought for the recovery of payment for various goods sold to defendant at different times, and also for sums of money lent to defendant. The debt was contracted under these circumstances:—Plaintiff, as I have said, carries on business in Bombay as a fancy dealer, and occupies a portion of the verandah on the first floor of Watson's Hotel, where he disposes of his goods to the ladies and gentlemen staying in the hotel. About three or four months ago Mr. Ekins came to live at the hotel. Whence he came and for what purpose nobody knows. He passed himself off as a gentleman of property and as the son of a Judge at Calcutta, and he also stated that he was a ship-owner. He lived in a style only warranted by his being a gentleman of means. He had champagne to his meals, and altogether lived in the most luxurious style he possibly could. From time to time he purchased goods from the plaintiff, and it is only necessary for me to state what the goods were in order to show how utterly unjustifiable was the contraction of such a debt.

The Court—Does he admit the claim?

Mr. Browning—We have a letter in which he admits the claim.

The Court (to defendant)—Do you admit this claim.

The defendant—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Browning—But it is necessary, my Lord, to show the circumstances of the case, as I shall ask you to commit the defendant to prison.

The Court—But he has been all along in prison and is now in custody. I have nothing to do but to make a decree in the usual way. He admits the debt. There does not appear to have been any agreement for interest, so that you are only entitled to interest from the date of the filing of the plaint. You are entitled to mercantile interest from the filing of the plaint and six per cent from this date. I make a decree, therefore, for Rs. 2,075, the amount of the claim with interest at 9 per cent. from the date of the filing of the plaint, *i. e.*, 10th September; and for interest on the judgment and costs from this date until the date of payment.

Mr. Browning—I now ask your Lordship that the defendant be committed to prison again. The warrant under which he was arrested now ceases to take effect.

The Court—I am not aware of this practice. Have you got the warrant here under which he is detained?

Mr. Browning—He is detained under a warrant obtained on the affidavit of the plaintiff to the effect that the defendant was about to leave India, and there is every probability that if he had not been arrested he would have left by the Macedonia.

The Court—Under which section of the Code do you ask for immediate execution. It is unusual to apply for execution in Court, that is generally done in Chambers.

Mr Browning—If he is allowed to go now, we have no claim or security that we shall get the money. These goods have been obtained under most unwarrantable misrepresentation.

The Court—Under Section 78, Sir Charles Sargent, who granted the warrant of arrest, could have made his order for imprisonment either until the decree or until its execution; but I cannot tell until I see the warrant which way he did. Have you the warrant or a copy? (Copy of warrant handed in.) This warrant I see covers his arrest and detention, "there to be detained till he shall have furnished good and sufficient bail," &c.

Mr. Browning—But I am informed that to-day this warrant ceases to have effect.

The Court—Not by the terms of it.

Mr. Browning—If he can be detained under that order, we are satisfied. All we want is to be sure that he has means of paying which are getatable.

The Court (to defendant)—Are you ready to pay the amount?

The defendant—Not just at present.

The Court—Or can you show any cause why you should not be sent back to prison?

The defendant—I will pay in a short time.

The Court—You will have to remain in prison until you do pay it.

This concluded the case.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.	Byculla. Ins. Cts.
Sept. 19th,	Sunday	1 20	0 99	1 95
„ 20th,	Monday	0 47	1 33	0 45
		1 67	2 32	2 40
Previously Registered		79 52	70 99	82 84
Total fall up to date.		81 19	73 31	85 24

THE LADAKH TRADE.

Proceedings of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Foreign Department, No. 1174 dated 18th June 1875.

Read—

Ladakh Trade Report for 1874, furnished by Captain Molloy, British Joint-Commissioner.—Received, May 5th, 1875.

Remarks.—The value of the trade of Ladakh, that is, the aggregate value of goods imported into and exported from the town of Leh in 1874, is estimated in the returns at Rs. 26,30,932,—a large increase as compared with the trade of 1873, which was estimated at Rs. 17,76,729. But of the above amount (Rs. 26,30,932) the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 represents the value of last year's imports which remained at Leh owing to difficulty of procuring carriage or unwillingness to pay enhanced rates therefor. Deducting this amount from the returns of 1874, and adding it to the value of the trade of 1873, the value of the trade of 1874 becomes Rs. 24,80,932 as compared with Rs. 19,26,729 in 1873. But, further, as remarked with reference to last year's report, the system of calculating the value of the trade on the aggregate value of imports and exports is likely to mislead; for, as the same goods figure to a large extent both as imports and as exports, in reality, the aggregate value of the trade passing through Leh is little more than half that shown in the returns, so that in point of fact the value of the trade of 1873 and 1874 respectively, instead of being about 19 lakhs, and 25 lakhs, was only 9½ lakhs and 12½ lakhs in value. But even on this more correct system of computation the increase in the value of the trade was great, amounting to 4 lakhs of rupees. Of these 4 lakhs of rupees, however, Rs. 3,10,000 represent the estimated value of the caravan of the Central Asian Trading Company conducted by Mr. Russell; excluding the value of this caravan, which may be considered an abnormal addition to the ordinary traffic, the increase is reduced to less than a lakh of rupees—a satisfactory, but by no means startling, amount.

2. So much for the general statistics of the trade. It will be now interesting to consider the state of trade according to its geographical distribution, that is, as between Leh and the four countries with which it is principally carried on, *viz.* Turkistan, British India, Changthan and Lhassa (Chinese territory), and Cashmere and Baltistan This will be seen at a glance in the subjoined statement:—

Country.	Year.	Imports into Ladakh from	Exports from Ladakh to	Total.	Chief Articles of Trade.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Turkistan	1873	3,30,690	2,55,640	5,86,330	*Imports.*—Gold, pashm, silk, silver horses, charras, coarse cloth, jewellery, felts. *Exports.*—Cotton piece-goods, silks, fire-arms, tea, broadcloth, goat skins, otter skins, spices, sugar.
	1874	3,81,812	8,02,553	11,84,365	
		+51,122	+5,46,913	+5,98,035	
British India	1873	4,66,298	3,29,036	7,95,334	*Imports.*—Cotton piece-goods, silks, fire-arms, tea, broadcloth, indigo, goat skins, spices. *Exports.*—Gold, silk, pashm, silver, charras, horses, precious stones.
	1874	6,61,660	3,14,320	9,75,980	
		+1,95,362	−14,716	+1,80,646	
Changthan and Lhassa	1873	78,511	56,134	1,34,645	*Imports.*—Pashm, puttu cloth, yaks' hair blankets; (from Lhassa) tea. *Exports.*—Silver, saffron, Khotan silks, and Yarkand cloth.
	1874	1,20,509	1,11,581	2,32,090	
		+41,998	+55,447	+97,445	
Cashmere and Baltistan	1873	76,396	1,84,014	2,60,410	*Imports.*—Goat skins, saffron, shawls. *Exports.*—Pashm, Lhassa tea, gold and silver, salt, sulphur, piece-goods.
	1874	95,614	1,42,923	2,38,537	
		+19,218	−41,091	−21,873	

3. From this statement it appears that there was a slight increase in the value of imports from, and a large increase in the value of exports to, Turkistan; but of the latter all but about Rs. 50,000 must be considered exceptional, being the result partly of the inclusion of the value of Mr. Russell's caravan, and partly of the large balance of consignments of 1873 remaining for despatch in 1874.

There is also shown a large increase in the value of the import trade from British India; but if the value of the Central Asian Company's venture is eliminated, it will be found that there was a considerable decrease, and not an increase, in the trade. This falling-off is, however, explained by Captain Molloy as being owing to the fact that several large traders, instead of disposing of their goods at Leh, proceeded to Turkistan, and were consequently prevented from making their return journey to India in time to appear amongst the importers of last season. In the trade with Chinese territory there was a considerable increase both of exports and of imports; in that with Cashmere and Baltistan falling off.

4. With regard to the articles in which increase or decrease is observable, among the imports from Turkistan there was a marked decline in gold owing to issue by the Amir of Turkistan of a gold coinage and consequent restrictions placed by him on the purchase of gold dust: a considerable rise in silver; a marked increase under *Pashm*; a great decline in charras; an increase under horses and coarse country cloths. Among the exports to Turkistan there was a considerable decrease in cotton piece-goods, owing to the principal importers being absent in Yarkand; in tea, owing, it is believed, to the opening of a new tea market at Almaty in Russian territory; but on the other hand an increase in indigo, otter skins, and goat skins.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor will not further follow Captain Molloy in his detailed comments on the rise and fall in the several articles of import and of export, it will suffice to remark that the general result of the year's history must be considered satisfactory; but at the same time His Honour sees no reason to modify the views expressed in his review of last year's report, that too sanguine expectations must not be formed of the prospects of trade with those remote regions and he perceives that the Officiating Joint-Commissioner has come to the conclusion that "notwithstanding the elasticity the Turkistan market has shown hitherto, its capacities are nevertheless limited."

6. Besides recording and explaining the trade statistics of 1874, Captain Molloy has touched briefly upon other topics of interest, such as the mode of collecting the *pashm* of Changthan, the arrangements made for increasing the production of borax; he has given a sketch of the trade route to Lhassa and a statement of the duties levied on the routes between Cabul and Yarkand *via* Zibak and Sirikul, and between Peshawer *via* Chitral and Zibak; he has also, under instructions from the Government, prepared a price current of articles in the bazaars of Umritsur, Kullu, Ladakh, Yarkand, and Kashgar, and a description of the articles chiefly in demand in Turkistan, and offers remarks on the selection of articles sent by the Central Asian Trading Company. He further expresses the opinion that in the event of caravans being allowed to leave Yarkand in time, a fair at Leh in August or the beginning of September would probably be well attended and successful. Whether any further steps should be taken to induce the Amir to sanction the timely departure of the Leh caravan is a matter His Honour must leave to the consideration of the Government of India.

7. The present difficulty in regard to the supply of carriage, adverted to in paragraph 62, is one which must be left, His Honour thinks, to be remedied by the operation of the law of supply and demand which appears already to have stimulated the importation of ponies into Leh. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether measures should be taken to induce the Amir of Turkistan to open out such portion of the route by Kugiar as may be within his boundary, and so make the entire route between Yarkand and British territory available for camel traffic.

8. The subject of overloading animals is also one which, under the circumstances, it is difficult to deal with authoritatively, for any regulation in regard to the amount of loads might and would be evaded with the greatest ease; but every measure which aids in removing the physical difficulties of the route to Yarkand will indirectly assist greatly in effecting the desired object, not only by facilitating transit, but by cheapening and increasing the supply of carriage, and thus diminishing the necessity for heavy loads. An important work of this kind was effected during the year under report by Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, who was deputed with the cordial assent of the Maharaja to improve the difficult portions of the Kullu route between the British boundary and Leh, and has succeeded under considerable difficulties in re-aligning and greatly improving 12½ miles of mountainous road between the Tsarap River and the Lachalang Pass. This work will be vigorously proceeded with during the present year, and it is hoped that year by year some progress will be made in removing or diminishing obstacles to the traffic and free intercourse between British India and Turkistan. With this view the subject of opening out a road by the Shayok Valley and of removing by professional engineering agency the difficulties of the Zojila Pass will be brought to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere by the officer on special duty; but it is to be remembered that as in the case of the British Government so in the case of the Maharaja of Cashmere the funds available for public works are limited, and too much must not be demanded or expected at one time.

9. The arrangements for enabling refunds of duty to be made at Leh and otherwise facilitating the working of the refunds clauses of the Cashmere Treaty have formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and it is hoped that revised rules will shortly issue.

10. In conclusion, His Honour is glad to be able to express the opinion that Captain Molloy, Officiating Joint-Commissioner, has discharged his duties in a very creditable manner; he learns with satisfaction that there has been perfect cordiality and co-operation between the representatives of the British Government and the Cashmere State. A recommendation in favour of increasing the salary of Karim Baksh, the Joint-Commissioner's Munshi, has been separately forwarded the to Government of India.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

POONA, 21st Sept.

The Poona Cup was won by Colonel Harris; second, Captain Samuells; third, Mr. Forbes Adams.

The Bombay Cup was won by Mr. Roberts; second, Mr. Eaton; third, Mr. F. Francis and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, ties.

THE NIZAM'S ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE PRINCE OF WALES.

POONA, 21st Sept.

Captain Trevor, Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, with Mr. Maurice Wilkinson, the Nizam's Commissioner, arrived here to-day and will proceed to Bombay to morrow to make arrangements for the Nizam's journey to meet the Prince of Wales.

The Nizam's mother and many nobles, also His Highness' tutor, Captain Clerk, are coming with him. It is believed that the suite will number two thousand. A house has been taken here for twelve thousand rupees.

DELHI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Besides officers already named, Colonel Wilkinson, 15th Queen's, Colonel Wood, V.C., Colonel Harris, Royal Artillery, and Colonel Goodfellow are going to the Delhi Camp.

POONA RACES.

Kerosine	1
Valentine	2
King's Own	3
Narel	4
Buttercup	5

The weather is very fine again.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE SERVIAN PARLIAMENT.

BELGRADE, 20th Sept.

The Servian Parliament, at a Secret Sitting, have adopted by 71 against 44 votes an address merely paraphrasing the speech from the Throne.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 20th Sept.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo were delivered in London on the 18th instant.

LONDON, 20th Sept., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	4½d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	56⅞

The Bullion in the Bank of Prussia has been reduced to 24 millions sterling, owing to the withdrawal of notes under 100 marks.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal.—Europa and Caradoc.

SERIOUS DISSENSIONS IN THE PALLITANA STATE.

We hear from a Kattywar correspondent that the dissensions at present raging between the Thakore of Pallitana and the Shrawuk community of Hindoos, are likely to culminate in a crisis; and it may become the duty of Government as the Paramount Power in India, to interfere and check the progress of these unseemly feuds. It is alleged that the hills on which the temples of the Shrawuks are situated have been in their possession for several centuries, and are annually visited by thousands of persons on certain religious festivities. The Thakore of Pallitana, in whose territories they are, has now put in a claim and forcibly ousted the worshippers of the temples, broken open the cells under the hills, erased the ancient and sacred inscriptions, and caused Mahomedan sepoys to enter the religious places, and thus grievously to hurt the feelings of the Hindoos. He has taken possession of the keys and belongings of the temples, with the object of showing that he is legally entitled to sovereignty over them. On a complaint being preferred by the Shrawuks to Mr. Peile, the Political Agent in Kattywar, that officer has now deputed Mr. Ticumjee Thanadar to make enquiries on the spot and report on the subject of the Thakore's proceedings. He is, however, hindered in his work by the Pallitana Chief, and Mr. Pestonjee Foujdar is said to have insulted the Thanadar. The whole subject will now be submitted by Mr. Peile to Government for their orders.

The Maharajah of Bulrampore has been appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, the Primate of the East, left Lisbon on the 19th, and is likely to arrive in India about the 10th proximo.

The damage done to the Rajpootana State Railway, by the late floods, is stated to have been confined to a number of breaches in the line at intervals extending over twenty three miles of the line. There is every probability, however, that the damage will be made good in a few days.

Sir John Hawkshaw estimates that during the last generation there has been an expenditure of the sum of 3,340 000 000*l*. sterling on engineering works. The greater portion of this large sum consists in the item of 3 200,000,000*l*. on 160,000 miles of railway, at 20,000*l*. per mile,—leaving only 100,000,000*l*. for sea canals, docks, harbours, &c.

Mr. J. F. Dickson, of the Ceylon Civil Service, has in the press, for the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, an edition of the 'Patimokka', or Confession Service of the Buddhist priests. A contemporary states that Mr. Dickson is the first European who was ever present at one of these services, and in his preface he gives a full account of the proceedings.

The *Pioneer* is always ready to ridicule and treat with scornful contempt any display of ignorance on the part of English papers of the affairs of India, but what shall be the measure of ridicule with which we in Bombay, and we may add other parts of India, should treat the *Pioneer* when he speaks of Premchund Roychund as a Parsee gentleman?

An English manuscript of considerable historical interest has just been discovered in the Library of the India Office. It is a Memoir, by the late James Forbes, F. R. S., the eminent author of the 'Oriental Memoirs' of the Campaign of 1775 on behalf of Ragonath Row. A London paper remarks that students of Indian history will remember the important results of that campaign, the incidents of which are given by Mr. Forbes with much circumstantial minuteness and in his own graphic and forcible style. The MS. in the India Office Library is probably unique, and doubtless will be shortly published.

The Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office, at Calcutta will be closed on the following days, *viz*:—

On Wednesday, the 29th September, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Mohaloya."

From Monday, the 4th October, to Saturday, the 16th October, both days inclusive, on account of the Doorga Poojah and Luckipoojah holidays.

All Government acceptances that may fall due between Monday, the 4th, and Saturday, the 16th October, both days inclusive, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 27th September.

Colonel Thuillier and Colonel Walker, the respective heads of the Topographical and Trigonometrical Surveys, have been charged with the duty of framing, for the consideration of Government, a scheme by which considerable reductions may eventually be effected in the general cost of the Survey. Admirably though this Department of the Administration is known to do its work, there is a belief that within the next two or three years reductions and changes may be carried out which will effect a saving of perhaps fifty thousand pounds per annum without impairing its practical efficiency.—Are we to suppose from these remarks of the *Pioneer* that the Survey Department has been spending "a pretty penny" or, in other words, been extravagantly managed for some years' past?

The Brahmo Somaj sect apparently consider that though intoxication is a vice to be avoided, yet in a spiritual point of view it is very commendable. The following curious "devotional" is published in last Sunday's issue of the Brahmo paper:—"I have tasted, Father dear, the wine of sweet communion, which day after day thou hast poured into my heart during my morning prayers, and I feel extremely happy. But such wine no longer suits the advanced stage of devotion to which thou hast brought me, and my heart naturally craves for stronger drink. From thy inexhaustible store-house do thou graciously supply me with such nectar of love and joy as may keep my soul under its inebriating influences all day and night. Experience has convinced me that there is far more real happiness in spiritual intoxication than in all the pleasures of the world put together. Therefore I humbly pray unto thee, O Father, vouchsafe unto me far more inebriating communion than I have yet tasted."

The *Indian Mirror* administers to British sabbatarians the following rebuke:—"The streets of English cities on Sundays are still as death. The shop fronts are closed, the shutters are down. The shops and all places of business and public resort and amusement, must be closed. The shops may be kept open till midnight on Saturday, but on the Sabbath they must be closed under heavy penalties. Only one description of shops would be found open and excessively patronized. These are the public houses or grogshops. These may, nay must, be kept open for the benefit of the mechanics, labourers, and other working men who have nothing to do on Sunday. Drunkenness on Sunday is no offence to the national religion, but the sale of food and clothes, or the resort to places of instruction like the aquariums and museums, would be great scandal. We find a lot of pious gentlemen have organized themselves to prosecute the Brighton Aquarium Company for opening their establishment on Sunday. The perversity of national prejudices cannot any further go."

There is an election coming off to-day at Calcutta about which the Justices of that city take great interest, as may be gathered from the following remarks of the writer of the "Week" in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*:—"The circumstance of Mr. J. B. Roberts having been put forward for nomination to the office of Vice Chairman of the Justices, invests next Wednesday's election with even more interest and importance than it would otherwise have possessed. Mr. Roberts' claims are of a two-fold character. There are first his personal qualifications for the post; and then there are his past services to the Municipality, which are as great as his personal qualifications. But for the peculiar relations between the Municipality and the Government, his nomination would have been almost unanimous. As it is, his election is probably a sure thing, but it is one of those sure things on which a man would not like to stake a very heavy sum, and, unless the Bengalee Justices have the courage of convictions, the votes for and against will not be very unequal."

A magnificent silver tea service, sawmy pattern,—comprising two large, and one small salvers, a tea-pot, sugar basin, cream jug, twelve tea-cups, and twelve tea-spoons—is being manufactured by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras, for His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, by whom it will be presented in Bombay to the Prince of Wales. The Gaekwar has been prompted to select this beautiful illustration of the silversmith's art of Southern India by his Minister Sir Madava Rao, who seems to have gone a good way north without "forgetting the cunning" of his Presidency. The sawmy pattern, the *Madras Mail* mentions for the information of intelligent readers outside Madras, is noticeable chiefly for the representation in high relief of characters in the Hindoo pantheon. The effect produced is one of solidity and richness, and in England a high value is set on sawmy jewellry and plate. Messrs. Orr and Sons employ Trichinopoly and Tanjore silversmiths under European superintendence, and prevent the scamping of work, and the want of high finish which are usually characteristic of native-made sawmy work.

Nearly ten years ago Mr. Premchund Roychund of Bombay gave two lacs of rupees to the Calcutta University, and the only restrictions upon its use were that "it should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object for which it might be of itself insufficient." The Senate of the University thereupon founded certain scholarships of Rs. 2,000 tenable by M. A.'s of the University five years. After a yearly competitive examination, Mr. Premchund Roychund was dissatisfied with the scheme, which he did not consider a great object, or part of a great object. He therefore told the Senate that his express wish had not been gratified. The University, however, declined to alter their plans, and the scholarships are still in existence. It seems, however, that at the last examination, no scholarship was awarded, none of the competitors being up to the mark. The suggestion is made by the *Pioneer* that the interest of the money might be given to graduates elected by the Senate on the condition that they produce a certain number of really good educational books written in the vernacular. Subjects could be proposed by the Directors of Public Instruction; Rs. 8,000 a year might thus be given to four graduates, and there would be a balance for printing the books they wrote. This might perhaps satisfy Mr. Premchund Roychund. It would, at any rate, satisfy four natives every five years, and that is truly a great and glorious object.

Mr. George Percy Badger in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* upon Turkish affairs, draws attention to the extent of the "religious ascendency" claimed for "the Ottoman"—which of course means the Sultan—in the following passage from Mr. Butler Johnstone's eigth letter:—

> His empire [that of "the Ottoman"] extends in Europe, Asia, and Africa; he has 3,000 miles of coast and half a million of square miles of territory. Constantinople, Adrianople, Smyrna Damascus, Cairo, and Mecca and Bagdad are some of his chief cities; and his religious ascendency is acknowledged by Morocco, Muscat, Afghanistan, and by over 30,000 000 Mussulmans in India. Surely there is something very grand in such an empire shorn though it be of much of its former prestige and renown.

The only definite meaning (says Mr. Badger) which can be attached to the above is this: that the Sultan, in virtue of his office, exercises a religious ascendency over the different peoples indicated. If so, it can only be as the Khalifah, or successor to Mahommed, certainly not as the ruler of the Ottomans. But this pretension to the Khalifate—as presumptuous as it is visionary—has only been set up of late, notoriously for political purposes, and I venture to say that neither the Afghans nor the Muslims of India recognize it; or, if they do, that it has no more influence with them than the claim of the Pope to the submission of Christendom has upon Protestants. As to Muscat, or the people of 'Oman, they are almost entirely Ibadhiyyah—a sect which recognizes no Iman but one of their own choice, and whose tenets deny the absolute necessity of any Imam at all.

The *Indian Church Gazette* who, like the party to which he belongs, has a sneaking fondness for superstition, describes the following strange grace after dinner, which is, if what the writer states be true, still performed at one of the Inns of Law in London:—"At the terminal dinners of Clement's Inn the following grace is acted. After dinner is over the members and guests rise on the removal of the white cloth. Before the president of the second table the butler puts a mass of bread, consisting of four loaves adhering to each other by their kissing crusts. Taking this mass of bread in his hand, the president slowly raises it above his head to the full reach of his arm, and after a pause brings it down with a thundering whack on the oak table. A second and third time it is done. Then before strangers have had time to recover from their astonishment, the president has thrown the bread, so that it slides and spins down to the bottom of the long table, when it is caught up by the butler, who instantly runs out of the hall with it in his outstretched arms. The grace is wholly typical. The four loaves represent the four Gospels. The three elevations are in honour of the Blessed Trinity. The manner of casting the bread indicates the liberality with which the Bread of Life was given for mankind. The alacrity with which the butler leaves the hall exemplifies the readiness with which zealous servants hasten to distribute the bread of spiritual knowledge to those who hunger for it. The date of it is unknown, but it undoubtedly sprang from devout feeling and sentiment"—and probably also from ignorance and superstition.

Writing on the subject of the difference between the two systems in Bengal and Madras by which appointments are made to regiments, that in Bengal being by selection and that in Madras by seniority, a correspondent of the *Madras Mail* remarks that:—"Neither of these systems was introduced with the re-organised Armies, either by Lord Napier on the one hand, or by Sir Frederick Haines on the other: they are simply the consequences of the widely differing circumstances attending the re-organization of the two Armies. The Bengal Army having violently dissolved itself by mutiny, was reformed according to the exigencies of the time, and the sanction of Government was afterwards accorded to its reformation. The Madras (and also the Bombay,) Army, was in the time of peace deliberately re organized on the new system which had been adopted in Bengal: hence the haphazard, afterwards modified into a selection, system came into force in the former Presidency; but the seniority system, (the system, by the bye, which had always prevailed in the East India Company's Army), was followed in the latter. This system was established in the re-organized Madras Army by Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Sir Frederick Haines' predecessor. Further Sir Frederick Haines, while he follows the custom of appointment by seniority which he found established in the Madras Army, when he assumed the command of it, has never waived his right to select officers to fill regimental appointments at his own will and pleasure. And nothing could be said more untrue of the Army under His Excellency's command than that a man, no matter what his capacities or even morals may be, is certain, if he lives long enough to obtain the command of men, although he may be morally, socially and physically unfit for the position. Sir Frederick Haines has never hesitated to exercise his own judgment in passing over officers when he considered them unfit for command. Lastly, I would observe that the withdrawal of a great number of the officers of the Army for Civil and Political employ (to the great detriment of the interests of the Civil Service) make the evils naturally consequent on the selection system much less felt in the Bengal Presidency than they would be in Madras, where there is no such field for the employment of senior officers."

The *Friend of India*:—A week or two ago, we recommended the Commission, that has been just opened in Poona, to enquire into the causes of the late riots in that neighbourhood, to consult amongst other papers Professor Green's Essay on the Deccan Ryots published in 1851. They would do well also to read an exhaustive article by Major Wingate in the April number of the old Bombay Quarterly Review in 1857; also a letter addressed by the late Mr. Saville Marriott in 1836 to Sir Robert Grant on the condition of the agricultural classes in Western India. Mr. Marriott was Revenue Commissioner, if we remember rightly, at the time, and the letter must exist somewhere in the archives of the Bombay Secretariat. Mr. Giberne's evidence before the Select Committee of 1848 (Cotton cultivation) should also be consulted, and though the Blue Book has unfortunately been long out of print, there should be a copy of it in the local Secretariat or in the Asiatic Society's Library. They should also consult the report issued by Dr. Leith's Commission of 1863 on the subject of prices in Western India. The fortnight's adjournment made by the Committee, for the purpose of consulting the records on the subject, almost mocks the occasion for there is an extensive literature thereon, that requires careful study instead of mere perusal. The hints we have given will probably suggest to Colonel Francis a mass of valuable papers that have been recorded on the subject in the last forty years; and nearly forgotten. When Mr. Giberne, after an absence of fourteen years, only from one of the districts of Western India returned to it in 1840, he observed, he tells us, that "he did not see so many of the more wealthy classes of the natives. The aristocracy when we first had the country, used to have their gay carts, horses, and attendants and a great deal of finery about them, &c. The ryots all complained that they had had money once, but they had none now." In another private letter written in 1849, an old Company's servant says: "Many of the best families in the province who were rich and well to do when we came into Guzerat in 1807 have now scarcely clothes to their backs, &c., &c. Parties from whom they had been compelled to borrow at ruinous rates of interest enforced their demands by attachment of their lands and villages; thus they sink deeper and deeper in debt, without the chance of extricating themselves." Our own impression is that for the last fifteen or twenty years our Sale law and the procedure of our civil courts have been the main causes of the distress of the landed classes in Western India; and that the result would have been the same though there had been no assessment to the land whatever.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 3rd SEPTEMBER.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. China, Commander Geo. S. Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday at about half-past 9 p. m. with the English Mails of the 3rd instant on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mr Mrs and Miss Williams, infant and ayah
Mrs Ravenhill
Mr Lendrum
r heel
Mr T Bennett
Mr Harwood
Mrs Sullivan.

From Venice.

Mr and Mrs Llewhellin and infant.
Mdle de Pollnitz
Mr Branson
Mr R Harvey.

From Brindisi.

Mr Wav ll
Mr Kirchauff
Major Smith
Mr L Bouwen
Colonel Oakes
Mr Good
Mr C Fahey
Mr and Mrs Sache
Dr W S Kelly
Mr Sambaci.

From Suez.

Mrs and Miss Grossman
One Invalided Sookhanie.

From Aden.—13 deck passengers.

The China experienced from the 10th to 13th September moderate north westerly winds and light airs and hot southerly weather up to Aden. On leaving Aden had south easterly winds till the 17th, when south westerly moderate winds were experienced.

Shipping.—On the 10th September passed the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, and the s.s. India, about 20 miles from Suez, bound for that port.

On the 13th September, passed the P. & O. Co.'s s.s Cathay and the s.s. Yorkshire, in lat. 18 0 N., long. 39·50 E.

Met the P. & O. s.s. Australia and the Kwangtung in Aden. The former for Calcutta.

The s. s. Linvalla (Danish) for China put into Aden, propeller broken.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, September 3.)

A serious collision has occurred off the coast of Wicklow, by which H. M. S. Vanguard was sunk off Bray Head, during a dense fog, by the Iron Duke, an ironclad of the same dimensions. All the crew were saved.

The Queen, who is still at Balmoral, will proceed to-morrow to Inverary, on a visit to the Duke of Argyll.

The Prince of Wales has been paying a visit to the Earl of Fife in the Mar Forest, where a large party has been formed for deer shooting.

The citadel of Seo d'Urgel, in Spain, has capitulated to the Royalist troops.

Some severe fighting has taken place between the Turkish troops and the insurgents in Herzegovina. Both parties are receiving large reinforcements.

Russia is said to be preparing for an expedition to chastise the insurgents at Khokand.

A financial crisis has occurred in California. The bank of San Francisco has suspended payment.

At the meeting of the British Association at Bristol, Dr. F. J. Mouat read a paper on the value of European Life in India.

In consequence of the jury being unable to arrive at a verdict in the coroner's inquest on the bodies of the persons killed by the collision with Her Majesty's yacht in the Solent, the matter has been referred to the Winchester Assizes.

A fatal railway accident has occurred at Kildwick Station on the Midland Railway, by which seven lives have been lost, and twenty-five persons seriously injured.

News from the vessels employed in the Arctic expedition has been received at the Admiralty.

Colonel Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is to be raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Ardgillan.

A large sum has been raised by subscription for Captain Webb, who successfully crossed the Channel by swimming last week.

The suspension of Messrs. Caldwell and Watson, East India Merchants, has been announced, with liabilities to the amount of £80,000, and assets about £40 000.

Money is still very plentiful, and first-class bills are now being discounted at 1 per cent.

Obituary of the week.—Col. W. Metcalf, Ben. Ret.; Dowager Lady Clinton; W. Beattie, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India; T. Brushfield, J. P., D. L. for Tower Hamlets; Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart; R. T. Chaplin, J. P. for Kent and D. L. for London; Lady Freeston; Captain W. Cousins, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Lady Townshend Farquhar; Staff Com. T. Forster, R. N.; E. Onslow, late Capt. E. I. C.; T. Pakeman, of the India Office; Lady Isabella St. John; R. St. Leger, late P. and O. Co.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VANGUARD.

(*Times*, Sept. 3.)

We have received the following lamentable intelligence from the Admiralty:—

"The Lords of the Admiralty much regret that news has been received that Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke came into collision with Her Majesty's ship Vanguard during a dense fog this morning, at 12-50, off Wicklow.

"All lives were saved.

"Her Majesty's ship Vanguard has, unfortunately, sunk in 19 fathoms water.

"Admiralty, Sept. 2."

Lloyd's Agent (Dublin) telegraphs:—

"Her Majesty's ship Vanguard is reported sunk in 15 fathoms water south-east of Bray Head. Run into by frigate Iron Duke, which has arrived in Dublin Bay with loss of jibboom. All hands of Vanguard reported saved."

(Another account from Lloyd's.)

"Last night, during a fog, Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke, while proceeding with the Reserve Squadron of the Channel Fleet to Cork, ran into Her Majesty's ship Vanguard, and sunk her. No lives are believed to have been lost. The collision occurred eight miles from Bray Head, the Vanguard sinking in about one hour.

"The Iron Duke has returned to Kingstown with bows, stove and fore rigging carried away. She now lies at anchor in the Man-of-War Roads."

(By Telegraph.)

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.

Intelligence reached town to-day that as the Reserve Squadron, which left Kingstown yesterday at half-past 11 o'clock, were proceeding down Channel to Queenstown, the Iron Duke ran into the Vanguard in a fog off Wicklow Head, and sunk her. All hands were saved.

The following are the particulars so far as they have been yet ascertained. The Squadron kept north of the Kish Light in order to clear the bank, and steamed steadily on. About 1 o'clock the ships became enveloped in a dense fog, in which they could not see each other. Speed was slackened, and when distant about eight miles from Wicklow Head, the Vanguard, which was then going at about seven knots an hour, put the helm hard aport in order to avoid collision with a large sailing vessel. The Vanguard obeyed the helm, when the bowsprit of the Iron Duke, which was about a cable length astern, was faintly observed pointed right amidships. The alarm was immediately raised, and the order to reverse engines was given; but almost at the same moment, before the engines could be got into effective play, the ram of the Iron Duke struck the Vanguard about 4ft. below the water line, between the main and mizen masts, and made a great chasm in her side. Providentially the ship was built in water-tight compartments, or the doom of the Vanguard with its living freight would have been instantaneous. The vessel was kept afloat for nearly an hour, and in that time the safety of every one on board was secured. When the terrible fact of the collision was known, the Iron Duke put back and immediately lowered all her boats, and her officers and crew exerted themselves with the utmost energy and zeal to save the crew of the Vanguard. Captain Dawkins, when the accident occurred, was on the bridge, and remained at his post until the last moment, superintending the arrangements for the transfer of his men, and manifesting the utmost self-possession and courage throughout the trying scene. The Vanguard sank in 59 minutes in 19 fathoms, and the top-gallant-mast alone is now above water. The other ships of the Squadron continued their course to Queenstown, apparently unaware of the calamity which had happened. The Iron Duke returned to Dublin Bay at 3 o'clock this morning, and sent a boat ashore to communicate the unwelcome tidings. She brought with her all the officers and crew, numbering altogether 500 men. She sustained no injury beyond the loss of her bowsprit, jibboom, her figure head, and their gear. Three of the Vanguard's crew sustained injuries; all the property on board was lost except three boats. A favourite dog belonging to the Captain also went down with her. Vice-Admiral Tarleton will return in his yacht, the Hawk, with workmen from Houlbowline, to see whether the wreck can be raised.

Midnight.

The strictest reserve is kept on board the Iron Duke, and access to reliable sources of information is closed with jealous vigilance. Persons seeking admission, unless in an official capacity, are sternly warned off, and various devices have been resorted to in order to learn all the particulars of the occurrence. The public is manifesting an eager desire to get a full and authentic narrative. Facts, however, are of necessity comparatively few, the accident being unattended with any of the calamitous consequences which have invested other collisions on the deep with tragic interest. The disaster happened within a couple of hours after the Fleet had left Dublin Bay. The first account did not reach Kingstown until half-past 2 o'clock this morning, when, the Iron Duke having returned with the rescued crew, a boat with a special messenger was sent ashore to communicate the tidings to the Commander of the Coastguard. The fog obscured the ships from the view of persons on shore, and although the squadron had been seen shortly before proceeding in stately pomp, their disappearance from view inspired no apprehension. They had passed along the Irish Coast in its most rugged parts without meeting with any reverse, and no fear was felt as to their continued safety. The news of the occurrence was spread with electric rapidity through the city this morning, and produced a profound impression. It was only a few hours previously that the appearance of the ships inspired a sense of pride and almost of awe at the tremendous power which they seemed to embody, and the last thought which was likely to strike the mind of an observer was that in an instant the strength which every means had been used to render irresistible should have received a fatal shock. Some surprise is expressed that they left the harbour in hazy weather, but the fog appears to have rather suddenly surrounded them after they had started. It was quite enough to detain the Holyhead boat, which is usually punctual, and the mails were not delivered last night in consequence. The ships were proceeding at the rate of 12 or 14 knots an hour when it came on, being desirous of keeping their appointed time in Queenstown. The speed was reduced, however, when the fog came on, and they were running at not more than half the former rate. At 12-50 p.m. the Vanguard watch observed a large vessel coming down upon them, and the helm was put hard aport to clear it. The Iron Duke was then in the wake of the Vanguard at a short distance, and the sudden check in the course of the latter vessel had the effect of bringing them closer, and turning her broadside to the former, which, unaware of the obstruction, had made no corresponding tion, but continued on its tack. Before the engines of the Vanguard could be reversed, when the bow of the Iron Duke was dimly observed through the fog, the ram struck her amidships with resistless force and stove in her side. After the shock of the collision the ships recoiled and separated, but the effect was at once perceptible. The shattered ship began instantly to feel the sea rushing through a terrible gash in her side. The emergency was urgent, and every nerve was strained to save the lives of those on board. Had a heavy sea been running at the time, and had the Iron Duke lost sight of her colleague, the fate of every one on board—over 300 men—would have been inevitably sealed. As it is, the nation is spared the grief which such a calamity would occasion. The Iron Duke got as near as was consistent with a sense of prudence, sharpened as it was by so terrible a warning, and the launches and every available boat of both ships having been rapidly lowered, all hands were transferred to the Iron Duke. There was no thought of saving any of the property on board the Vanguard. Every moment was precious, and the energies of all on board both ships were concentrated upon the one object—the preservation of the lives of the survivors, who retained the clothes they wore and nothing more. All else that they valued has gone into the depths of the sea, but is not, it is hoped, irrecoverably lost, as efforts will, it is understood, be made, as soon as possible, to raise the sunken ship. Hardly had the anxious task of rescuing the crew been accomplished, and the last man of the Vanguard been received on board the Iron Duke, when the disabled vessel whirled round two or three times, and then suddenly sank in 19 fathoms of water, and only the end of her top-gallant-mast now appears above the water to mark the scene of the disaster. The spirit of both crews was severely tested in that trying hour, when the hearts of many who would not quail at the sight of an enemy might have sunk within them at the prospect of such a doom as seemed almost inevitable. The discipline and courage of the Service were never more admirably proved. The engine-room of the Vanguard first began to fill, and the engines were stopped. Captain Dawkins was earnest in impressing upon his men the necessity of preserving order and self-command and in pointing out the fatal consequence of any confusion, and his expostulations were effectually seconded by his officers.

The accident occurred between the Kish and the Codlin lightships, about 15 miles from the Man-of-War Roads in Dublin Bay, where the Squadron had been anchored. The Iron Duke remained at anchor near the spot for some time, and returned to Dublin between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. The Vanguard was known in Kingstown, where she was for years stationed as the guardship, and much sympathy is felt for Captain Dawkins, who won the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him by his frank and genial manner.

Latest Particulars.

The Iron Duke is a double-screw armour-plated ship, 3,787 tons burden and 800-horse power, armed with 14 guns. The Vanguard had also 14 guns, and was of the same class in strength and power as her consort. She was only 13 tons less in tonnage. The Squadron, after leaving their moorings, rounded the Kish Light at 11, and shortly afterwards the fog enveloped them. Signal guns were fired, the reports of which were heard in Kingstown. The Vanguard was then in the track of the Warrior, under easy way, the Iron Duke coming next in the line after her, but owing to the thickness of the fog the ships could not see each other. Shortly after 1 o'clock a schooner was seen on the starboard bow of the Vanguard, and to avoid her the latter steered to the port side. She had just effected the movement when with a terrific crash the ram of the Iron Duke ran into the Vanguard on the port side amidships, abaft the main deck battery. The Vanguard reeled under the force of the blow, but then righted herself, and the Iron Duke receded, and the water rushed in through the rent as through an open sluice. The sea was particularly calm, and the wind light at the time. The other vessels pursued their course, the fog still covering them, and knew nothing of the accident until the news was telegraphed to Queenstown to-day and to the Admiralty. The Vanguard settled down rapidly, and about 2-15 p.m. sank stern first with a deep plunge. Care has been taken to keep clear of the sinking ship. The total number of her officers and men was about 360. She was built in Birkenhead by Messrs. Laird, and cost £252,900, but with all her fine fittings and property on board her value is estimated at £550,000. She is a sister ship to the Defence and Iron Duke. She was to have been stationed again in Kingstown for the winter. The place was visited to-day by the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and a bell buoy and light-ship will be placed near her as soon as possible. The ram of the Iron Duke struck the joint bulkhead of two water-tight compartments, causing the sea to enter in through the windows of the Captain's cabin, thus depressing the stern of the Vanguard. Captain Hickley, the navigating lieutenant, is an officer of great experience. So prompt and active were the efforts to rescue, that the hands were all transferred on board the Iron Duke in little more than half an hour.

The Admiralty have ordered several vessels, with experienced divers and all the usual appliances to the scene of the collision between her Majesty's ships Iron Duke and Vanguard. The guns and heavy material will be first taken out of the Vanguard, and it is believed there is a prospect of success in the lifting of the vessel, as she lies in but 19 fathoms of water. A court-martial will be held to investigate the circumstances which led to the disaster, but the time is not yet fixed.

It is somewhat remarkable, considering the diversity of type of vessel of which an ironclad squadron is usually composed, that the Vanguard and Iron Duke—destroyer and destroyed—belong to the same class. They possess both a main deck and upper deck armoured battery, commanding an "all round fire" from 12-ton guns, and are fully rigged, approaching nearly to the Ocean and Marengo class in the French fleet. The Vanguard is provided with a double bottom throughout, and with water-tight compartments, and had a reputation for handiness under steam, being able to turn completely round in less than five minutes. As regards her weight, which is a matter of much importance in respect to the probabilities of her being recovered from her present position in 19 fathoms of water, we may mention that, provided the stores can be gradually removed by means of diving operations, her hull weighs 2,854 tons, with 924 tons of 8-inch and 6-inch plating on 12 inches of wood, and 1½-inch iron skin.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaint. Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Sundry Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c. whose cases admit of permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonized Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under [illegible] what similar names [illegible] purchasers of this [illegible] should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

BOMBAY.

Stealing a Sheet.—Habeeb Rajab having been found guilty before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, of stealing a sheet belonging to Keeta Ketsey, and being an old offender, was sent to jail for six months with hard labour.

Drunkenness.—Krishna Gopal and Bhewa Mowjee pleaded guilty yesterday morning before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, to the charge of having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding day, and were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 1 respectively.

Accidental Death of a Child.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Kurbadevey Road on the body of a girl named Bhewree, aged 12, who was accidentally drowned in a well on Sunday last. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts of the case.

Illegal Possession.—Bugwandass Mytabboy was yesterday convicted at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, of having been found in the illegal possession of a pugree, which was subsequently identified by Narayen Visram as his property. His Worship sent the prisoner to jail for two months.

High Court.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, the following short causes were struck out under section 110, as the parties did not appear:—Tullucbund Hookumchund *vs* Juggeevun Hemjee, and Merwanjee Framjee Panday *vs.* Calliandas Narrotumdas and others.

Stealing Glass Ornaments.—A man named Syed Mahomed, who was described on the charge sheet as an old offender, was yesterday brought up before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with having stolen 83 glass bangles belonging to Rajaram Atmaram. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail for six months with hard labour.

A Supposed Lunatic.—A Hindoo belonging to one of the lower castes was yesterday placed before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with having been guilty of disorderly conduct at the Jail Road on the preceding day. His Worship directed him to be forwarded to the Police Surgeon for examination as to his mental capabilities.

Suspected Theft and Stealing.—A goldsmith named Balla Gunsett was charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Monday last, with having been found in possession of a quantity of wearing apparel, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and also (on a separate charge) with having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel. His Worship sent the prisoner to jail for nine months.

A Vagrant.—A man named Cornelius Daniel McSweeny, aged 33 was yesterday placed before Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, at the Fort Police Court, in charge of a native sepoy belonging to the G. I. P. Railway police force, and charged with being a vagrant. A letter was handed in to his Worship from Mr. Woodward, the Magistrate of Bhosawul, in which he said that the accused "appears an intelligent man and quite able to fill a clerk's post." McSweeny says that he has got good testimonials as to character and ability. Mr. Woodward in his letter expressed a hope that the Bombay Magistrate would be able to get this "poor white" some post. Having admitted the charge preferred against him, he was sent to the Government workhouse.

Disobedient Seamen.—The two seamen, Joseph Steeply and David Maclure, belonging to the B. S. Salsette, who were placed before Mr. Nana Morojee on Monday last, and sentenced to one week's imprisonment for refusal of duty, having subsequently agreed to return to work, were sent back on board yesterday. However, they again refused to obey their officers' commands, and the police flag having been hoisted, Constable Ingram proceeded on board and re-arrested them. On their way to the station, they said that their object in refusing duty was to compel the captain to pay them of in order that they might ship in a steamer which would give them higher wages. The facts of the case having been stated before his Worship, he sent the men to jail for one week, and ordered that they should be then sent on board their ship.

A Lecture at the Gremio Lusitano.—A most interesting lecture on Portuguese Discoveries and Conquests in the 15th century was delivered on Monday night by Dr. A. P. de Andrade in the *Gremio Lusitano*. The lecturer gave a full biographical account of the greatest navigator that Portugal ever produced—Prince Henry, surnamed the *Navigator*, which deeply engaged the attention of the audience. He remarked that the credit for the discovery of Australia is due to the Portuguese, and he supported this fact on the authority of Mr. R. H. Major, of the British Museum. He also asserted that America had been visited by Joao Vas Cortereal and Affonso Marthins Homem nearly thirty years before its discovery by the immortal Columbus. On the whole he treated the subject very fully, touching all the most important points concerning it. Before concluding the lecture he gave a short biographical sketch of the great Affonso de Albuquerque.

The new Hindoo Temple in Kalbadavi.—In mentioning new edifices I am reminded of a Hindoo temple which has been lately finished, and which occupies a conspicuous position in the frontage of the Kalbadavi Road, not far from the establishment of the Bible Society. It is remarkable as exhibiting the complete characteristics of the Hindoo style, unaffected by the Western civilization in its vicinity. It is constructed of stone profusely carved and decorated with colored images of dancing girls, exuberant monkeys, ascetics, and youthful Indian Apollos piping to light-blue cattle who listen in rapt and intelligent attention. This is the first view of a Hindoo place of worship which the Prince will obtain on the road from the Fort to Byculla and Parell, and it will serve as an apt introduction to the novel architectural scenes which he will behold in India. An inscription announces it to be the gift of Soonderdass, son of Thucker Mooljee Jatha, and dedicated to god Dwakanathjee, Sumrant 1921; and from this point he will see little evidence of European life till Byculla again brings it on the scene. Thence the road becomes picturesquely and characteristically bordered with tropical foliage till Parell is reached. Altogether for a first impression of Indian scenes his route will be sufficiently proper.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Fun and frolic were the reigning powers at Grant Road on Monday night. *Who Speaks First* was short and incisive, and put the side muscles in training for what was to follow, which put them to a still greater strain. If any went to the "play house" with aching hearts, they probably left with aching sides. *Ivanhoe* as a burlesque is mirth-inspiring to a degree, and Lewis' strong company gave so much satisfaction that almost every dance and song was encored. There was a tolerably good house, and if the entertainment could be repeated it would be a crowded one.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE BY ARTILLERYMEN AT MADRAS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

We regret to learn that on Thursday last, at about 4.30 p. m., three European soldiers belonging to the artillery regiment at the Mount made their way, while in a state of intoxication, into the house of a dhoby, at Mylapore, during his absence, and attempted a criminal assault on the persons of his wife and daughter. The women were unable to cry out for help, as their mouths were stuffed with cloth, but a little boy who was in the house, raised an alarm, and brought the neighbours to the rescue; and during the scuffle that ensued, the dhoby himself arrived, and his skull was beaten in by one of the soldiers who was armed with a thick stick. The dhoby was removed to the Royapettah hospital, and died there this morning.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCES.

To the Editor of the "Madras Mail."

Sir,—Having seen in the *Bombay Gazette*, a series of articles respecting a "Soldier's Life in India," I must say that without entering into the minute details therein referred to, I find every portion of it quite correct, and I am sorry to say that in many cases far worse than therein represented. The soldier's pay alone is not in any way as good as at home: of the common necessaries required by him, one shilling can procure more for him at home than one rupee here.

Putting aside altogether the amount annually deducted for white clothing, serge, Indian kit, &c., to sustain muscular power, he is compelled to lay out something daily for extra rations, more especially in this station where rations are most inferior: after all these items (not mentioning several others) are deducted from his pay, he finds that his pay and position were tenfold better at home comparatively examined; and such is now becoming known to all soldiers before coming to India, and no doubt cause several to desert before exiling themselves to India, the "land of mock rupees." Never can they expect to get recruits for general service, when the prospect of twelve years' transportation is staring any young man that enlists. Nothing else can it be called, separated from all relations, &c., in a country like this, without a single tie to reconcile his life to anything like home, or the many pleasures considered with it, humble though it be, not omitting the risks of life to be undergone from epidemic, contagious, and climatic diseases.

Meat being the staple food for soldiers in this station they find that name for such as we receive. The digestive organs must indeed be able to do an extraordinary amount of work in order to make it such as to be assimilated to any of the tissues. Teeth have a hard task to perform mastication, and the stomach has to secrete a large amount of gastric juice, to convert such indigestible matter into any kind of pabulum sufficiently digested to be capable of being absorbed. If the cooks were the best possible, they could never either by culinary apparatus or magic, convert such skin and bone into fat or muscle; but alas! the cooks, like the meat, are some of the very worst, although civilization has been extended so far as to glory in making them *Christians*. It is true you are asked are there any complaints. Answer—None? What would be the use of saying yes. You are told it is impossible to get better in this station. In like manner with cooks, no use to complain of them, for you are told it is impossible to get others. It was also necessary to remove the sweepers some time since, for neglect of duty, as regards the ordinary sanitary regulations in the R. A. barracks, and for such neglect, they were dealt with by the civil authorities and punished. Ecce! result. They struck and won't work. Now a month has elapsed and still no sweepers nor any appearance of getting any. So the remedy is applied. The soldier can do it, give him a country broom and let him get down on his haunches and sweep! A very comfortable position indeed, probably the next position will be seated crosslegged with a dish of curry and rice in front of him, with the maxim, when in Rome do as Rome does.

I would like to find, if possible, how such can be remedied, as certainly departments cannot be so slack as not to be able to provide labourers of such an ordinary kind as sweepers. Some remedy is very necessary, especially in such a hot station as this, where the climate is very hard on any constitution, no matter how strong or acclimatised.

I am, yours truly, wishing,
How can I do it.

Trichinopoly, Sept. 16, 1875.

CIRCULAR RESPECTING THE APPEAL TO THE DIOCESE OF CALCUTTA FOR HELP TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIDDLE CLASS AND PRIMARY CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

The *Indian Church Gazette* says:—The Bishop of "Calcutta's appeal to the diocese for help towards the development of middle class and primary Christian education" will be found below. The plan needs no words of ours to commend it to the attention of all. If skilfully carried out, it will go far towards solving the knotty question, "What can we do for the Poor Whites?" If bungled, neglected, or deferred too long, it will yield a fruitful crop of discontent, heart-burning and sedition most dangerous in the not distant future to both Church and State.

Calcutta, September 10, 1875.

Rev. and Dear Brethren,—The appeal which I have asked you to make to the Diocese on September 19th, or such subsequent day as you think most expedient, requires that I should make some statement of its special intention and object.

What may be called in India the higher education seems sufficiently provided for by the Hill schools formed or developed under my predecessor. The portion of his great scheme especially recommended by Lord Canning, in which provision should be made for what may be called Middle Class and Lower or primary education of English and East Indians, has already been partially attempted with success; but a large development of these branches of education seems now to demand and press itself on our attention.

Boarding schools, where the fees shall be moderate and where cheap or free nominations may be obtainable, are required in the larger centres of population. Day schools or mixed schools for the education of the poorer or younger children are needed and have been begun, or are sought for, both in the larger and small stations.

I can, perhaps, best illustrate our intention by selecting certain cases as specimens of the institutions which are intended to be established.

Nynee Tal boys' school needs immediate development so as to receive 200 pupils. There are now about 80.

The Mayo Institute for girls seems also to need such development.

A boarding school with moderate fees is wanted at Shillong. There seem in Assam and Cachar about 150 children for whom education is urgently needed.

At Dacca a good day school for some 80 children is proposed.

In Calcutta the Pratt Memorial school for girls, and an increase of St. James' school accommodation for boys, are urgent necessities.

The railway stations need small schools in which trained mistresses may give the rudiments of education skilfully. The pupils, when more advanced, would be drafted off to boarding schools in connection with the railways. Industrial schools are also in contemplation.

It would be tedious to enumerate further proposed plans. These will sufficiently illustrate the object and importance of this appeal.

You, my Reverend Brethren, have evinced your deep interest in the important class for whom we propose to provide these opportunities of education.

It is believed that there are at least three hundred children for whom immediate arrangements should be made.

The Press in India and England has expressed the public sympathy, and the earnest encouragement of the Indian Governments has made us very hopeful of the complete success of the movement. But in order to obtain general assistance and the support of Government, a strenuous and persevering effort must be made to raise a fund to be lodged with the Diocesan Board of Education, from which grants may be made which, met by liberal aid from Government, and supported by local subscriptions and donations, may enable those interested in this great work of enlightenment, to establish or develope such schools as are required for the furtherance and completion of the work.

May God grant effect to your applications, and a liberal answer from the Christian public.

Yours faithfully in Christ,
R. Calcutta.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A SUNDAY WITH THE NEW FOREST SHAKERS.

(*From Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent.*)

That line in Addison's hymn which speaks of "devious wilds" must occur to everybody who knows it, and who tries to find his road from point to point within the bounds of the New Forest. Turnings are many, and signposts few; wherefore I took it as quite a matter of course when, after spending some hours of an intensely hot Sunday morning in efforts to discover the whereabouts of the Shakers, I seemed as far as ever from my goal. For an impression of absolute solitude and perfect peace one must come to these sylvan regions on the day of rest. At any time there are miles and miles of country over which a tourist may tramp between the rising and setting of a summer sun, without meeting more of his own kind than he can count upon his fingers. But on the Sunday, so deserted are the highways and by-paths, and so impressive the silence, that it is hard to resist the feeling which prompts a man to hush his footsteps, like a conscience-stricken intruder within the walls of some vast and deserted temple. Thus it was on the morning of which I speak, and, had I been an intruder in very truth, the apparent astonishment of the few people I met at seeing me could not have been greater. A sturdy Forester came along on his way to a distant church, holding his little son by the hand. From the other side of a big oak coppice, a tinkling bell, with sound half-deadened by the drone of insects and the murmuring of leaves, admonished him to hurry; but he slackened speed as he approached, knowing by experience what a stranger must necessarily ask. He could tell me where to find the Shakers. "First turning to the left, second to the right after passing the cross-roads, first to the left again," and so on to any length. But what are the Shakers doing now? He could not say exactly. Had only been "up that way" once, and then had seen enough. I should be satisfied with one visit, he opined, as he went off in the direction of the bell. Wandering on and on, now wholly at random, I came to one of those New Forest scenes in which the hand of man has helped that of nature to produce a perfect picture; an open common dipping down into a valley and ascending again to where trees and hedgerows formed the horizon, dotted with cottages of a true rustic type, each with its little garden reclaimed from the waste, and as gay with flowers as the waste itself, over which the purple heather and golden gorse flung a mantle of beauty. Here was a landscape that might well have made me forget all about the Shakers. But, as I lay on the mossy turf, there came up from the valley a man who could not only tell me that the Shakers were close at hand, but guide me to them. *En route* my friend declared his own idea as to the power by which that strange community is kept together. "You can do nothing with them," was his assurance. "Take them away, and they come back to Mrs. Girling like bees to their queen. She has got a wonderful hold and I believe that mesmerism is at the bottom of it all." The process of mesmerising adopted by Mrs. Girling was described vaguely as "putting it on 'em," and I had to hear of case after case in which, having had it "put on 'em," the victims became the slaves of their captor. But now we approached New Forest Lodge, that Goshen from which one bitter day last December the "mesmerist" and her followers were turned into the road by a power not to be exercised. It is eminently a desirable place, and I do not wonder that the community linger near in hope of the miraculous restitution which their faith represents as possible. New Forest Lodge is a large and substantial house with gabled wings, separated from the road by a hedge and a row of fir trees, backed by farm buildings of a superior class, and surrounded by fields, the standing crops upon which attest excellent cultivation. Here the Shakers, with nothing to trouble them, not even the expediency of paying interest upon a mortgage, lived and flourished till the fiat went forth, and they were driven into the wilderness, where they have shown a constancy to one another, and a devotion to their faith, such as the neighbours are at wits' end to explain.

Passing the Lodge, where my guide left me, I was brought to a standstill some hundred yards farther on by the sound of a woman's voice, coming from the other side of a hedge. "Salvation is free," said the voice in high-pitched tones, and with clear, earnest utterance; "eternal life is a free gift. You don't deserve it. You can't buy it. It is a free gift, I say." Here, then, were the Shakers at their Sunday morning service, with Mrs. Girling, I felt assured, as the preacher. A few steps took me to the field-gate, held half-open by a decently-dressed brother, as who should say, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?" The query "May I enter?" being answered in the affirmative, I soon found myself in company with a man whom I took to be also a visitor. "They have a neat encampment here," was an obvious remark after the first look round, to which came a reply, "We do the best possible." Then this respectable, intelligent-looking, polite person was a victim to Mrs. Girling! one who had evidently been told off to receive strangers within the gates. He invited me to attend the service, leading the way towards one of four tents or rather booths, ranged in parallel rows, and divided by a space of about thirty feet. Of these the "chapel"—a chapel only on Sunday, as a pile of mattrasses and furniture not many yards away suggested—was the least attractive in point of outward appearance, but a glance at the interior showed it to be well, though roughly, fitted up for purposes of worship. Declining the heat of the crowded enclosure, I seated myself on a bench outside, immediately under an opening which permitted one to hear and, if necessary, to see what took place within. There were other outer court worshippers. The brother who received me came up now and then to listen; on my right was a neatly dressed woman of the country, provided with bible and hymn-book, and on my left a young girl, whose solemn demeanour throughout the proceedings showed her to be no novice if not actually a convert. It took but a little while to find out that Mrs. Girling was enlarging upon a hymn in course of being sung. Her topic was that suggested by the words which reached me through the hedge, and with great fluency, combined with a style now declamatory, now colloquial, she continued to insist upon a "free salvation." Presently the verse that suggested the exhortation was sung to the tune "New Sabbath," not in unison, as might have been expected, but with a fair attempt at parts, and to the accompaniment of a well-played harmonium. This over, Mrs. Girling entered upon an exposition of the opening verses of the second chapter of Revelation, "These things saith He that holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks." Here was the idea of light, and the preacher enlarged upon it somewhat after this fashion: "There are many sorts of light-giving things. There is the rushlight; not much good that, but better than nothing. There is the candle, a fair light the candle gives, but there is the gaslight; 'Ah! that is a light,' you say, so it is; but beyond that there is the moon, and beyond that the sun. But do you think there is no brighter light than the sun? I tell you there is. And what is it? Why, the Day Star from on high." Here the brethren exclaimed, "Praise the Lord," and Mrs. Girling went on, "What is this Day Star? It is God Himself; the Spirit of love." ("Praise His name" from the brethren.) Led away by the word "seven," the preacher then digressed to express her disbelief that the "seven Churches" existed at the same time. "If an angle from heaven were to tell me they did I would not believe him. There never was more than one Church on earth." Presently Mrs. Girling came back to the Spirit of love and truth, showing how it had passed from Christ to Paul, from him through a long series of witnesses to Wesley and others, and from them to—here she gave a truly feminine laugh of deprecation, and went on, "Don't be offended at what I am going to say. Don't be offended any of you. The Spirit passed to a poor old woman, even to me." I looked through the opening, and saw that the preacher had drawn herself up in defiant self-assertion. "I tell you the Gospel dispensation closes with myself. ('Praise the Lord.') Christ commissioned me, and after me He will come to reign on earth. ('Glory to His name.') I know it. I am sure of it. So don't make a mistake any of you." Mrs. Girling subsequently explained that she was not the Spirit of love, but only a medium for its manifestation. She further insisted that there must be an equal earth before there can be an equal heaven, and opined, that the Nicolaitanes were "three-quarter cousin to a hypocrite or a Baptist, who elects himself and condemns his brother." Mrs. Girling is a discursive preacher, and at this point she turned sharply upon the doctrine of election. "You are all called. If you don't accept, that's your business. But you are all called. And what to? To the resurrection life of Christ. Nature says you must die, but I say you must live. There is no death, even of the body, for the Lord's people. Christ has told me this—('Bless His name')—and surely I may believe Him? ('Yes.') I may believe Him, mayn't I?" ("Praise the Lord. Yes.") At this point the oddest possible diversion occurred. Eutychus slept under the preaching of Paul, and it was not to be wondered at that in a crowded tent, on a sultry August day, a poor Hampshire labourer should begin to nod. But Mrs. Girling had her eye upon him, and suddenly breaking the thread of the discourse, she exclaimed, "Man, you should bring your night-cap if you want to sleep here." Amid the titter which followed she tried to resume, but the effort was vain, and preacher and congregation laughed together. "I couldn't help it," said Mrs. Girling, when she could speak at all; "there was such a change in your faces, which just now were as long as anything." The peroration of the sermon—if such it may be called—was not without effect. Referring to the position of the community, Mrs. Girling said, "All creatures of God are good, and we eat and drink what we can get—why shouldn't we? Sometimes we eat and drink very little; sometimes not at all; but we are satisfied. The hidden manna comes." Here there was a chorus of "Praise God." "It comes somehow—somehow, I tell you, and we are satisfied." Finally the preacher exhorted to steadfastness. "I am perfect," she cried; "so are you if you are God's children. You know me—you see me, the mad woman, the fanatic, Mrs. Girling. Well, just as you know me and see me, so have I known and seen the Lord Christ."

The style of this extraordinary discourse is fairly represented by the passages given above, in, as nearly as possible, the speaker's own words, but no idea can be formed from them of the effect produced by rapid changes in manner and continual alternations of homely reasoning, such as it was, and high-flown declamation. That the audience were impressed could not for a moment be doubted; the silent attention of the crowd farthest from the preacher being as powerful a testimony to this fact as the continual and fervent interjections of the faithful near at hand. At the close of her sermon, Mrs. Girling announced "the fortieth hymn in the American book"—a battle lyric full of references to marching, conflict, and victory, which was sung to a spirited tune, each verse being first read and commented on. Up to the end of this exercise, and apart from the peculiar doctrines advocated, nothing had taken place that might not be seen any Sunday in a thousand places where Dissenters worship. But the service was not to pass without extraordinary manifestations, for Mrs. Girling had no sooner uttered a few sentences of a closing prayer than the peculiar in-drawing of the breath characteristic of hysteria suddenly stopped her, and the brethren exclaimed together and with special fervour, "Glory be to God." Looking through the opening' witnessed a sufficiently remarkable scene. Mrs. Girling had stepped from her little platform to the floor, and was leaping from foot to foot in regular cadence, at the same time waving her arms with a beckoning motion, and repeating short sentences of religious exhortation. She was not long without a companion. The hysterical cry next came from a young woman on the front benches, who also rose to her feet and began the strange dance, with springy, elastic movement, and waving arms. I hold that a man should be prepared to treat with at least outward respect the religious observances of the people among whom he intrudes himself; but it was with the utmost difficulty that I resisted the comic aspect of the scene. The two jumping, gesticulating figures in the midst of a circle of solemn faces, were provocative of more than Homeric laughter; but the brother who received me stood at my side, now and then casting a suspicious glance over his shoulder, and the sister with the hymn-book whispered gravely that both dancers were "in the spirit." So I kept my contenance, till another feeling supervened, and made me turn away as one who removes his eyes from that which is humiliating. Leaving Mrs Girling and her disciple still leaping with unabated vigour, I made the round of the little camp, guided by the civil guest-master. The two tents set apart for the male members of the community were open to inspection, and I found them as clean and comfortable as anybody could desire. One, the gift of a friend "who loves the Lord's people," had only been erected a few days, the other had seen considerable service, but both contrasted favourably with the quarters of the women and children, which, as far as I had opportunity of judging, left a good deal to wish for on the score of comfort. All the tents must be overcrowded by the 120 souls living at what Mrs. Girling calls "The Home," and it was not surprising to see piles of household articles, boxes, and so forth, lying out, exposed to every chance of weather. In answer to an inquiry about cooking arrangements, my guide pointed to a stove recently presented by an ironmongery firm. Till that came little cooking had been done, and even now the culinary operations are not extensive. "We live hard," said the brother, and, looking at the whole picture before me, I could well believe it. The field in which the camp is pitched contains nearly three acres, and is held on lease by the community, who are this year digging from it an abundant crop of potatoes. A dozen young pigs, two horses, one let out to a neighbouring farmer for its keep, and a couple of carts, make up the rest of the Shakers' farming wealth; but, as most of the men are mechanics and work at their trades, there is no idleness about the place. By the time I had noted all this, the dancing in the chapel tent ceased, and the congregation streamed forth into the sunshine, headed by a troop of children. These little ones, neatly dressed and to all appearance well cared for, were soon roaming under the verdant hedge-rows; but the adults stood about conversing in groups, and I had an opportunity of observing how much attention is paid by the community to outward seemliness. All were neat and clean, while the light dresses of the young women, and their carefully arranged hair, flowing in curls over their shoulders, gave them a really attractive appearance. By the way, a good deal of kissing went on, as the brethren and sisters who do not live at "the Home" took their departure; and hearty kissing it was.

"Would you like to speak to Mrs. Girling?" asked my guide; but before I could answer the lady herself came up with outstretched hand. Could this be she who a minute ago was dancing yonder in the tent? Never was change more complete. The same black silk dress, a small gold brooch, and turban-shaped cap of pink and white met my gaze; but surely the shrewd, sensible face, the eyes that sparkled with humour, and the calm self-possessed manner belonged to a different person. Not so, however. Here was the prophetess of the community, and it scarcely needed the glances of pride and affection which followed her to prove her capable of wielding no ordinary influence. In the course of our conversation several points of interest were touched upon. "Physical exhaustion!" exclaimed Mrs. Girling, with reference to an obvious remark upon the effects of the dancing; "do you see those leaves yonder moving in the breeze? They are not fatigued. The power comes from without. So with us. The Spirit acts upon us, and instead of weariness, we feel renewed vigour." "Are some persons more subject to these manifestation than others?" "We think not." "Are the manifestations regarded as proofs of Divine favour?" "No. All God's children are equal in His sight." "Were you conscious of speaking when yourself 'in the Spirit' just now?" "Yes conscious of speaking, but not of an effort to determine what should be said. The Spirit gave me utterance." "Why do you remain in this neighbourhood when there is no hope of getting back the Lodge yonder?" "We dare not give up the Lord's rights. For ourselves we care little, but we must be faithful to Him. When He comes all will be well." "Do you anticipate His speedy coming?" "From day to day." "Meanwhile, what are your plans for the winter?" "Let them wait and see. They thought we could live on the snow by the wayside last December, and they need not concern themselves about us now." "But how as to food?" "They thought we could not live on fifteen acres, and so brought us down to three"—this with a humourous twinkle of the eye. "Are the neighbours friendly?" "More than they were. I told my people to live down persecution, and we have done it with the help of the Lord." "And here you intend to remain?" "As the Lord will." In all this, and much more that could be told, the reader may see fanaticism; but any one less like a fanatic in appearance and manner than Mrs. Girling I never met. That her own personal influence keeps the community together is a fact wholly independent of the consideration whether she and they be or be not the victims of a miserable delusion; and no high-born lady could have bade me farewell with more easy courtesy than the woman who, living under a hedge with a few score followers, claims to be the immediate precursor of the King of Kings.

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AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY REVIVALIST.

BOSWELL tells us how he and Dr. Johnson laughed over the spiritual diary and soliloquies of Dr. John Rutty, a member of the Society of Friends; and, in truth, it is difficult to refrain from smiling at the quaintness and simplicity of the self-communing Quaker's confessions. From the spontaneous testimony of his friends it appears that, in the world's eyes, Dr. Rutty was an earnest, kind-hearted, conscientious Christian, of a sociable and even convivial temperament, but reasonably moderate in his cups, and superior to the temptations that ordinarily beset frail humanity. The diarist, however, thought far otherwise of himself, and sorely bewailed his manifold backslidings, especially in yielding to outbursts of anger and in over-indulgence at table. He seems to have been awakened to a keen sense of his infirmities in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and the first entry in his diary is dated the 13th day of the ninth month of 1753. On the 18th he records "two sudden transports of passion," and on the 26th he was "mechanically morose." December was a bad month in this respect. "Twice, unbridled choler" is followed by "guilty of laying hands on one too suddenly," and "brittle on a slight provocation." In January, 1754, he deplores "a transport of anger, in which I struck my servant," and in March "a fit of anger from a mistake." Later on we have "Morose. An ebbing time with regard to fees"—which may account for the moroseness—"snappish on hunger," "snapped," "very brittle on a very small occasion;" and this after a serious illness, which he hails as "a notable era of renewed conversion and elevation of love." So narrow was his escape from death, that he felt bound to visit a parochial functionary whom, on the principle of *quasi lucus a non lucendo*, he calls "my grave-digger," and this visit was intended as "a just commemoration of my wonderful deliverance from the grave." As in 1753 he "doubted of my regeneration from the remains of fierceness unsubdued, so in the last month of 1754 he complains of "native ferocity and perverseness; old Adam, yet unslain, sticks like bird-lime." As time wears on, however, these entries become less frequent, though we may still occasionally stumble upon confessions of inexcusable wrath, such as: "Cross on my servant's deafness. Anger rose too high, for want of bridling early;" "choler reigned in the morning;" "dogged; ate too much"—the order of cause and consequence reversed; "a hasty word and false to my servant;" "a dull, cross, cholerick, sickish day," following "an overdose of whisky;" "choler with cause in the morning, and without cause in the evening;" "unrighteously snappish," &c.

Another of Dr. John Rutty's pet weaknesses was a tendency to remain too long in bed on Sunday morning, so that he had once to "race" to be in time for meeting. Among his earliest confessions he laments "indulgence in bed an hour too long;" "lay late and belated at meeting, to my own hurt and ill example;" "lay later this first-day morning than another, viciously;" "but at last he is able to write, "shook off sleep, and rose early on principle this first day;" and just previous to his illness he proclaimed "war against the flesh, in smoking, in indulgence in lying in bed, and in hastiness." His attendance at meeting seems to have been commendably regular, except when prevented by sickness or by professional calls though now and then, perhaps, he might as well have been absent: as, for instance, when "dinner abroad hurted the subsequent meeting. Too much conversation hindered my chewing the cud," or when he had "feasted beyond strict bounds especially, the lunch appointment considered, being not quite clear in the head." More commonly, however, it is "a solid time at meeting, in silence. I humbly hope the kingdom of darkness to totter;" or, "At meeting; the fire was on the altar, though slow and gentle;" or, again, "A silent meeting, where I saw the dragon's tail drawing down them that should be stars, and deprecated my own lot, with solid hopes of better event." But this hopeful entry terminates thus unpleasantly:—"A feast, scarce innocent. Not yet delivered from captivity to the world's spirit, in a bold and just use of calling men by their proper names." In another place, too, he admits his "effeminacy manifested in the disuse of thou," and is more than once severe upon his proneness to sycophancy. For example, "Weak and fretful. Licked spittle in two places; insolent in two others." Again, "fawning to superiors, insulting to inferiors;" and again, on his first going to meeting "after an half-year's absence through infirmity of body: I weak there; but the preachings were well; licked spittle a little." The conversion of "play-haunters" was one of Dr. Rutty's self-imposed duties. The year 1755 opened with "a conference with the brethren on occasion of one frequenting playhouses, and a method opened of visiting him in a society way," and a fortnight later the diarist "dined on bread and water" and "paid a visit to a play-hunter." He also once visited "the false brethren who pay tithes," and arrived at the wholesome conclusion that, "N.B., there are greater faults to be warred against."

Dr. John Rutty's particular weakness was a love of good living. On this head the entries come fast and furious, though not unfrequently tempered by the intimation, "feasted with moderation," or "feasting, nearly moderate," or "pretty well limited." But here is a more common formula: "a compotation, scarce within the holy bounds; as, indeed, unless one most resolutely seclude himself, it is not easy to keep within them strictly;" or, "feasting beyond the holy bounds, with two bewitching friends;" or, "sin in smoking for mere pleasure, not health;" or, "feasted not innocently, in not refusing the bumper; however, retired soon;" and on the very next day, "a second feast day, rather overdone again." A little later it is still, "yet a little bondage to the world's spirit in a superfluous glass;" or, "a feast indulged to the utmost limits and protracted till late at night;" or, "a feast again, to my hurt and some little grief;" or "feasted to the utmost limits;" or "a feast very dissatisfactory from without, and from inadvertence and swinishness within." The condemnation becomes more forcible as years flow on. It is now "feasted a little piggishly," or "a feast wherein a little swinish," or "a little swinish at dinner and repast," or "piggish at meals;" but these are diversified by such lighter entries as "I fear I do not drink wholly to live, but partly to gratify the palate;" or, "feasted, idle punning wit there not enough discouraged;" or, "I dined with the saints, I drank rather beyond bounds." The good doctor's punishment trod swiftly in the footsteps of his offences, and numerous are the entries which betray the weakness of his digestion. "Feasted a little beyond the holy bounds, and was most righteously chatised by a subsequent sickness and diarrhœa;" "an hypocondriac ebullition from wind and indigestion;" "a little incubus last night on too much spinage;" and even at meeting "very dull and unsettled from flatulence, but a little glimmering of gospel light succeeded." At first, fasting agreed as little with him as feasting, and we find him complaining of being "much discomposed" from that cause; but after his serious illness he often "feasted *meo more*"—that is, he abstained from animal food, and after a while became almost enthusiastic in praise of abstinence "Feasted *meo more* on cake and tea, being sick at stomach; which was followed by cheerfulness, as from a load taken off;" "feasted on milk pottage;" "feasted on bread and cakes, which was followed by absolute cheerfulness;" "a blessed repast of bread and water for dinner, a sovereign cure for indigestion, and no danger of a debauch;" "feasted *meo more*, on account of indigestion and gripes;" "dined on bread and three glasses of wine, and a repast of a domestick tea;" "a luxurious dinner on potatoes, onions, and cauliflowers, and three glasses of wine;" "dined on saffron-cake and tea;" "dined on bread and water, to cure crapula;" and so forth. Among the minor entries may be noted, "told a lie in haste;" "fretted on a small occasion;" and "fraud from a patient but I have deserved worse for unrighteous scolding."

The soliloquies are for the most part interjectional and common-place, and in general too long for quotation. One or two specimens must therefore suffice. "Lord deliver from living to eat, drink, sleep, smoke, and study. No devil like that in my own bosom. Felt a painful weight of guilt in some remains of pride, and the spirit of gluttony The fire burns; let it burn." "In a night-watching some illuminations; but Lucifer at my right hand." "Meditation, with a degree of contrition, but the dark power at my right hand." "Thus saith the Lord: 'It is best to retire, and chew the cud after meeting.'" But the strangest of all is this: "It is very hard to say the Lord's Prayer sincerely."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

R. S. V. P.

(*Globe.*)

SPEAKING with requisite precision, the whole tribe of letter-writers is divisible into three classes. There is the man that feels pleasure in writing; there is the man that writes because it is his duty to write; and there is the man to whom writing is a positive nuisance. Of all social bores, the man that feels pleasure in writing is the greatest. He never allows an opportunity to escape him; and if opportunity does not offer, he makes it. On returning a book you have lent him he requests a line to say that it has reached you safely, and you are thus forced to reply. Should you, in the course of conversation, refer to a passage in a favourite author, the next day you are invited to supply him with chapter and verse. If you meet him for the first time at the club he will find an excuse to send you a note to keep himself in your memory. He begins by addressing you as "Dear sir," and before you have seen him a second time you become "Dear old fellow." You would not think that your acceptance of a cigar would entail on you the trouble of writing a letter. But it does. He invites you to drop in any evening convenient to yourself to smoke another. His *cacoethes scribendi* would be harmless were you not forced to reply, but it takes two to carry on a correspondence, and you cannot evade the *convenances* of life. R. S. V. P. are letters which neglected bring social penalties, and thus it happens that the man who feels pleasure in writing has every casual acquaintance at a disadvantage.

Of the man that writes because it is his duty, there is little to be said. He neither provokes nor is provoked. He answers a letter just as he would return a salute in the street, as a matter of course; and never sends one except from the absolute necessity of doing so. His epistolary correspondence is regulated on purely business principles, and he just as much thinks of squandering letters on his friends as five-pound notes.

But there remains the third class, to whom the writing of letters is a repugnant task. In the course of their life men of this class offend scores of people from inattention to the magic letters named above. Napoleon I used to say that all letters in time answer themselves, and acted on his belief. To subscribe the hieroglyphics which passed for his name was regarded by him as a sufficient effort in the epistolary way. The Duke of Wellington kept a secretary who had learned to imitate his hand, and most of the curt notes treasured in cabinets as the autograph of the great Duke are notoriously spurious. Even men of letters, whose vocation is writing, have had a similar dislike to correspondence, and it is revealing no secret to say that one of our most illustrious living poets employs the pen of his wife, whose cunning hand has deceived a legion of autograph hunters. Thus these, by subterfuge, pay what is exacted by society. But we are not all Napoleons or Wellingtons or famous poets, and most of us must in our own persons suffer the penalty.

To a man who dislikes writing this penalty is no slight matter. With the sight of a letter comes the thought that it must be answered. R. S. V. P. is the bane of his life. Were he to sit down at once he might discharge the obligation in a few moments, but there is an arrear of letters that ought to have precedence, and so the missive just arrived is placed with them to be taken in its turn. Thus day by day the heap increases, and day by day his future task becomes more formidable. Every letter intensifies his self-reproaches, and makes it more difficult for him to make a beginning. It is easy to say to such a man—Why do you not reform? Why not pull yourself together? A slight effort of the will and a day's application at the most are all that is required to enable you to discharge your obligations and secure peace of mind. He does resolve. He makes out a list indicating the order in which the letters should be taken. He even addresses the envelopes. But his resolution comes to nothing. The habit of procrastination is too strong, and the business is again deferred to the more convenient opportunity which is ever coming but never comes. This neglect arises from no theory such as that held by Napoleon, nor from reckless disregard of what is due to society. His own self-reproaches and the revenge variously inflicted upon him by those who believe themselves slighted forbid any such explanation. It is due to mental infirmity, which cannot be reasoned out of him, and is more injurious to him than it can possibly be to any of his chagrined correspondents.

To what extent, and on what ground, one man can fairly expect to engage another in correspondence is a question that has not received the consideration it deserves. The opinion generally prevails that not to answer a letter is an offence against good manners. But surely in our busy age, when everybody can write and afford a postage-stamp, such an opinion should be modified. Why, for instance, should Mr. Tennyson, because he writes poetry and lives a life of seclusion, be forced to reply to every idiot on both sides of the Atlantic that chooses to ask him for his autograph, at the risk of being considered ungentlemanly, and of making the disappointed detractors for life?

Correspondence should be a matter of mutual agreement, and not be made to depend upon the will of one party; or, at least, no offence should be taken if disinclination is manifested by the other. Nobody would think of asking a Premier to take a walk with him without first discovering whether it would be agreeable to the right hon. gentleman, but with the prevailing notions on letter-writing, few would think it an act of impertinence to endeavour to engage him in correspondence by post. The man who could frame a rational code of laws on letter-writing would be a public benefactor.

GERMAN CHAUVINISM.

(*The Economist.*)

THE arrogance which is generated by victory began soon to infest Germany after the victories over France. This was not surprising. It would have been much more surprising if Germany has escaped the moral contagion which eat into the life of Athens and Rome, of Spain and France. Germany, we can perceive, has to pass through her Cæsarean or Napoleonic era; yet it is a pity that she is passing through it with so little artistic skill, and such a blank revelation of the rudest pride of race While the heat of the conflict still warmed passions and distorted imaginations, some such wild views were pardonable; but, after four years of cool experience, we may look for a sounder judgment and more temperate spirit than the Germans have shown in their celebration of the "Herman" triumph at Detmold. The memory of the hero whose glory Tacitus has preserved for us under the Latinised name of Arminius, is one which might have been easily kept free, we should have supposed, from the taint of modern passions. The conqueror of Quintilius Varus was a brave warrior, and, though we know little or nothing of the rights or the wrongs of his quarrel with Rome, it is not difficult to regard his semi-mythical career with genuine admiration. It is true, we may question whether it be worth while to go back into the dim half-lights of early history to expend the enthusiasm that might be more profitably bestowed upon more practical and accessible objects Nevertheless, antiquarian zealotry is not much more mischievous or absurd than any other fashion of taste; it possesses in itself as little power over the intelligence and will of a civilised nation as the tulip mania of Holland two centuries ago, the "china mania" of our own country and our own day. But we cannot avoid perceiving that the antiquarian fancy of this solemnity at Detmold and its titillations of innocent Teutonic vanity have been used for a political purpose, and one of the most mischievous kind. All the details of the celebration have had one object, all that has been written about the affair in the German press has been inspired by one idea, and that is the perpetuation of an antagonism of race between the Germans and the French The victory of "Hermann" over Varus is lifted out of its natural place as a single subordinate incident in a frontier war into the exaggerated importance of a first and vital blow in the long duel that was ended—but only, as the German preachers of war assert—for a time, by the fall of Paris in 1871.

The insolence and imprudence of Varus are taken as types of the characteristic vices of the Latin "race;" the modesty and temperance, the vigilant caution and the laborious valour of Arminius are extolled as the early flowering of the Teutonic virtues. There is no one, we suppose, who is interested in defending the character of Varus, or in denying the superiority of his German adversary; but it is monstrously absurd that the issue of this bush-fighting under Augustus should be accepted as fixing for all time the relative qualities of the Teutonic and the "Latin" characters. The Germans are doing themselves no credit by vaunting the inherited and inherent qualities of their origin as explaining their lately matured success in the world. If each generation of the German race had not improved upon its predecessors, if the Teuton had not been influenced by the subtlety and brightness of the Greek intellect, by the discipline and jurisprudence of Rome—nay, by the alertness and acuteness of the French mind, the descendants of Arminius would not now be high up in the scale of European civilisations; and Germans would never have imitated other peoples, would never have absorbed other characteristics, if during all their history they had been puffed up with the foolish pride of race in which they are now revelling. They have had their own way to make in the world, and they have made it by patience, industry, courage, and, above all, sobriety of soul. Now they are like a *nouveau riche* who wishes to persuade his neighbours that the wealth which, in fact, he has amassed by his own exertions, has descended to him from a long line of noble ancestors. This is unworthy, and it must have a disastrous effect on character.

But the influence of this reckless way of talking about the eternal and irreversible superiority of the German over the Italian race, is not alone likely to be morally injurious to the Germans themselves, but is certain to keep the pride of France in a state of perpetual irritation. Two nations may quarrel, and the stronger may crush the weaker, and for a while there are sure to be a bitter longing for revenge on the one side, and contemptuous feelings on the other. But if the contempt be controlled by sound judgment, not to speak of good feeling, it will in time abate and cease to excite its revengeful opposite, which also will gradually die out. But if the victor feeds his scorn and pride not only with the recollection of his own triumph, but with researches into the history of all the past victories of his race, the lapse of years will only intensify the opposing hatreds of contempt and of vengeance. It is bad enough for the French to commemorate Jena and Austerlitz and Solferino, and for Germany to pile up the trophies of Leipsic and Waterloo and Sedan at the Brandenburg Gate. But the vanquished may have wisdom enough to contemplate these conflicts as moves in a game, the honours of which have not fallen exclusively to either side. It is different with the arrogance that is mingled in the whole pomp and vanity of this Detmold festival. It is an attempt to rob France, in her defeat and degradation, of the modest consolations that she may derive from some pages of her past history. The idea underlying the solemnity in the German mind is, that from the beginning the moral superiority of the Teutonic race was assured by nature and that the material pre-eminence was foredoomed to follow. A form of insult more penetrating and more sweeping than this it would not be easy to concoct, and it will painfully prolong the movements of the feud that was necessarily left in existence after the close of the war. Yet mischievous as the effect of this historical vainglory will be upon the passions of Frenchmen, it is likely to be in the long run much more injurious to the Germans themselves by generating a moral intoxication.

PUSHING PEOPLE.

(*The World.*)

WHAT is a merit in one sense is frequently the reverse in another. In trade, for instance, a pushing man is thought well of; while out of it, pushing is as largely condemned as it is practised. "A very pushing person" is a phrase which, in social matters, is looked on as a term of reproach; and certainly he or she who deserves the epithet is anything but a pleasant acquaintance. Pushing is a leading characteristic of the age, and a defect to be met with in every class, from the highest to the lowest. Bad as we are, however, in that respect, the Americans are worse. It is the very essence of their being, as well as the secret of both their national and individual success. They are always pushing, or, as they term it, 'going ahead;' and with so much energy is their pushing conducted that neither man nor nature can resist it. Despite all the opposition of their neighbours, they are continually pushing their frontiers and settlements, while in politics and society the lower strata push with such energy and perseverance that the natural upper strata have been almost displaced. They push their acquaintance, too, to the horror of strangers and the inconvenience of celebrities. Among the inhabitants of the British Isles, the Irish are most remarkable for the unblushing coolness with which they push. There is no circle into which an Irishman—of course we except the high-bred Irishman, who is the most perfect specimen of a gentleman to be met with anywhere—will hesitate to push himself. He is utterly free from any modest misgiving that his company is not appreciated, that his sympathy is not appreciated, and that his intimacy is not desired, or that his qualifications are not equal to the post which he seeks. We have plenty of pushing people in England also, and the number increases daily with augmented competition.

Pushing is even practised in some form or another by people of high rank and ample means. The Prince of Wales, or, more properly speaking, his household, suffers much from the process. Some ambitiously try to push themselves into his Royal Highness's intimacy. This is very hard on him, for surely the fact that he is a prince ought not to deprive him of the right to select his own friends. Political and social reasons may compel him to invite certain people to his parties; but beyond that his free will ought not to be circumscribed. Lady X is very indignant that she is not invited to Marlborough House, seeing that she is a peeress by marriage, has a handsome establishment, and is able to induce minor royalties of all countries and divers ambassadors to dine with her—a circumstance faithfully recorded in detail by the *Morning Post*. The plea that the Prince has not the pleasure of her acquaintance is deemed by her irrelevant, and she vents her disappointment on those whom she holds responsible for it. Lady Z is less ambitious, and would be content could her name figure among the list of the guests at Chiswick. She is not above letting her desire be known, and deems herself ill-used because it is unheeded. Others, who receive a certain amount of attention from his Royal Highness, and occasionally find themselves at a Chiswick garden-party or Marlborough House ball strive by constant petitions, in season and out of season, to induce him to honour their ball, dinner-party, or country house with his presence. They generally fail; but the Prince is good-natured to a fault, and importunity sometimes proves successful. Others push themselves on the Prince's notice on every public occasion, and would not miss a chance of getting a kindly nod or shake of the hands from him for the world. Others again endeavour to establish a claim on him by sending him useless presents. If these are accepted, they take care that the fact shall never be forgotten. Authors, artists, and inventors of every sort, in the most artless manner, solicit the Prince's acceptance of a book, a print, or some trifling invention, and then turn round on him and expect a *quid pro quo*.

Demands on the Prince's favour are based upon every conceivable pretext. This man, when he met him travelling, was able to render some petty service. That woman's father served in the Duke of Kent's regiment for a few months. This man's nephew married the cousin of some member of his Royal Highness' suite. That woman sent him a copy of verses on his recovery from the severe illness which nearly carried him off. Others merely plead the great but unrequitted services rendered to the country by their family. The Prince is particularly pestered just now with applications from persons anxious to be allowed in some way to connect themselves with his suite on the occasion of his visit to India. With modest self-appreciation they set forth their numerous qualifications, and their conviction that they can be of use to H.R.H. One is a great sportsman; a second has spent most of his life in India, and thoroughly understands the ways of native princes; a third knows all living, and some dead, Eastern languages. They none of them want anything in return—all hint that it is the Prince who will be the obliged party—but, in order to induce him to avail himself of their valuable services, point out several reasons why H. R. H. is almost bound to take them.

The Queen, being less accessible than her son, is less directly pestered by applications from pushing people. Still she does not escape scot-free, as her Privy purse and other officials could testify. The most extraordinary requests are sometimes made; and we know a certain clergyman, the rector of a parish, who solicited for his wife the honour of being appointed wet-nurse to the Princess Royal!

Outside the Court there is an equal amount of pushing It might be thought by the simple-minded that self-respect and pride would exercise a certain amount of restraint, and cause the pushing to be done indirectly and surreptitiously. Not a bit of it. By a large number of people their own pushing is deemed meritorious. It is quite a different thing though, when the pusher is out-pushed by a more skilful, artful, or energetic person. For him or her no terms of disdain and censure are too strong. Ladies are the most unblushing and persevering of all pushers. Take those who want to get on in society. What calm unconsciousness Mrs. A displays of the fact that Lady B, whom she once met at a dinner-party, makes no other acknowledgment of her frequent visits beyond leaving once a year a card on her. Mrs. A never succeeds in really becoming acquainted with Lady B, and has never been asked to her balls. All the same, Lady B's card is carefully placed at the top of the card-basket, and her name is constantly on Mrs. A's lips, who laments to her visitors the unsatisfactory nature of morning visits. "Lady B, for instance. You know her, don't you? She is one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber. No? I thought you did. Such a charming person. Well, I seldom go out before four, but to-day I had to go to the dentist at half-past three, and whilst I was away she called Was it not annoying, for I wanted particularly to see her?" At length, perhaps, by dint of perseverance, getting a friend to intercede for her, and by improving a chance meeting at a country house, Mrs. A manages to obtain an invitation to one of Lady X's big, not select parties. She takes advantage of this to worm her way into other fashionable houses; and after some ten or a dozen years of social toil she contrives to get herself firmly established in the outer skirts of the fashionable world. Into its innermost recesses she can never penetrate. The dodges people like Mrs. A employ to get on are various. They contrive to get themselves placed on the lists of patronesses and committees of charitable institutions and public balls in order to rub shoulders with the great. They get hold of pretty girls to chaperon, and through them manage to be introduced to young men of position, on whom they force their hospitality. They may not respond very cordially during the season; but out of it, those who are obliged to stop in London, such as guardsmen, Government-office clerks, &c., are not sorry to call on them, and condescend occasionally to eat their dinners. When, however, fashionable people come to town, these guests of the dead season are apt to drop their hosts of the dead time of the year. Do not pity a person of that sort: if she succeeds in mounting the social ladder she will not herself hesitate to drop her former acquaintances.

It is weary work this mounting. If the lady of the house and her daughters or sisters are good-looking and agreeable, and if the dinners are what they should be, a collection of male acquaintances, more or less intermittent in their intimacy, can be formed; but as a medium to get on the visiting list of female leaders of fashion, it is not very useful, save when the pusher is skilful beyond her fellows. A man may dine anywhere without losing caste, but, for the very reason that he is granted this license, his mother or sister is cautious about accepting his recommendations and allowing him to introduce his lady friends. Many of the men, too, who have been, when bachelors, in the habit of frequenting Mrs. A's drawing-room and eating her dinners, would, on marriage, shrink from including her in the intimacy. Even if the husband is willing, the wife frequently is not. For all that, if Mrs. A is young, good-looking, and agreeable, or has female attractions about her; if she is comfortably off, gives good dinners, dresses well, is devoid of conventional vulgarity, and possesses tact, audacity, and perseverance, she is, in the long-run, pretty sure to worm her way into the edges of good society. She, however, is in it, not of it; is asked to balls, not to dinners; receives more cards than personal visits; has with great ladies but slight correspondence; and is asked only to the country houses of those county magnates who do not pass much of their time in London, and are ignorant of the different degrees of position in its fashionable society. To obtain, however, even this modified and hollow success, Mrs. A must be industrious and intermittent in her pushing. She must make a business, not a pleasure, of "going out." She must be utterly without pride, temper, or scruples. She must combine audacity with humility. She must resent no slights; indeed, she must pretend not to see them. She must be ever on the watch to cultivate those who have not risen, but may soon rise. No opportunities must be neglected of meeting good people and of rendering them unobtrusive little services. Above all, must she preserve the exact mean between partisanship and speaking ill of people. The right line to adopt is an implied sympathy with the person to whom she is speaking.

Another description of pushing people is the one which consists of those who strive after some material advantage for themselves or others. Of these the most determined and formidable are again women. These consider it a sort of religion to procure the advancement of their relations by any means. The mother is by far the worst. She is convinced that her son surpasses the sons of all other mothers, and that it would be to fail in her duty not to try and get him on. The latter notion is indorsed to a certain extent by public opinion, and the pushing mother, bore though she is, is regarded with a certain amount of respect. She presumes on the fact, and turns her advantages of sex to the utmost advantage. Those who have the disposal of patronage generally occupy the position of gentlemen; and what gentleman—indeed what man of any kindness of heart—can be abrupt to a lady seeking nothing for herself, and only obeying maternal instincts? She is, moreover, entitled by right of her sex to say things forbidden to a man. She is voluble, and always has been accustomed to have the last word. She turns the politeness of the other sex to account, and does not hesitate to take an unfair advantage; for women are naturally Jesuits, and conceive that the end justifies the means. In the case of a mother asking something for a son, tears, smiles, flattery, cajolery, abject humility, even meanness, are held by her to be sanctified by the object. It is difficult either to cut an interview short or to refuse to see her. Besides, she is very skilful in bringing to bear auxiliaries in the shape of friends; and when interest is wanted, the term friend is assumed by her to be applicable to every one with whom she has ever interchanged half a dozen words. Neither, if the day appears to be going against her, does she hesitate to use strong language, or even threats. The result is that a son, whose cause is pleaded by his mother, must indeed have little merit if he is not successful.

Similarly in the case of a scrape. There is no advocate so skilful as a mother, for when facts are too stubborn, she plays upon the feelings. Of course women differ in their art and persuasiveness, and a pretty wife or sister is frequently more useful than a mother. It depends partly upon the age, tastes, and disposition of the person who is the arbiter of a man's fate, and on the bamboozling qualifications of the pleader. One thing, however, is certain, that, as a rule, there is no advocate like a woman. This fact is thoroughly recognised by all who have to ask a favour at the Horse-guards. A woman will succeed there when a man would be certain of failure. The chief military authorities have, however, and always have had, a very discriminating taste in female attractions, and the pleader must be carefully selected. It used to be notorious that if a man wanted any favour from a former gruff military secretary, the time to see him was immediately after the last lady had finished her interview. 'The general is in a rare good temper,' the old messenger used to say; 'he has just been seeing a lot of ladies.'

Then there are the holy or philanthropic pushers who are so thoroughly convinced that it is their duty to extort from you countenance and money that nothing will repel them. On behalf of their cause they will submit to any rebuff, violate all delicacy, ignore all conventionalities, till, unless you are very strong minded, you at length yield to their demands, enforced with the pistol of implied damnation, and to get rid of them give that which you would fain withhold.

We could give many more types of pushing people, but an article has its limits. It suffices to repeat that in almost every class pushing is rampant, and in the long-run, if perseveringly carried out, is generally rewarded by a certain amount of success. That success is, however, hardly earned, for the price paid for it is untiring energy, absolute devotion to the one object, and an utter sacrifice of all self-respect. Without pushing, merit would have it all its own way; and merit is naturally a very obnoxious quality to the large majority of mankind. Besides, there is something chivalrous in pushing, if properly regarded; for it helps those whose deserts are not strong enough to promote their success in life—in short, it gives aid to those who most require it. The man of merit can take care of himself.

BRITAIN AND PALESTINE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THERE is a remarkable, and indeed startling, article in *Macmillan's Magazine* for August, whose title, "The Arabs in Palestine," by no means suggests its real subject. It is a record of travel; but it is not a mere record of travel. It is not a mere account of the "Arabs of Palestine" in their character of Arabs. Its main object is to put forth an ethnological theory which almost takes away one's breath. According to M. Clermont-Ganneau, the writer of the article, that large part of the present inhabitants of Palestine, who commonly pass for Arabs, are nothing less than the descendants of the nations which occupied the land before the Hebrew conquest under Joshua. The existing peasantry of Palestine, the *fellahs*, are, according to this view, no real Arabs, but Canaanites, Perizzites, and others of the seven doomed nations. Such a doctrine as this sounds at first sight something amazing beyond words. And yet, looking at it merely as an ethnological theory, there is really nothing very amazing in it. The new theory about the inhabitants of Palestine is in itself far less startling than theories which we hear every day about the inhabitants of our own island. About these last we have some fresh news almost daily. We are not only told that a great number of Englishmen are not Englishmen, but Britons, but we are further told that a great number of Britons are not Britons, but Basques. A time may even come when we shall be told that a great number of Basques are not Basques, but Eskimos. Now when we hear these things about our own land and people, nobody except special students of such matters is particularly alarmed, or indeed particularly concerned. But when we are told that a large part of the existing inhabitants of Palestine, who at first sight seem to be Arabs, are not Arabs, not Hebrews, but Canaanites, Jebusites, Perizzites, and the like, amazement almost reaches the measure of alarm. Yet in itself the doctrine differs much less from the received belief than the doctrine that Britons are Basques, or even that Englishmen are Britons. For the Canaanite and the Hebrew, the Hebrew and the Arab, certainly differed much less from one another than the Basque differs from the Briton, or even than the Briton differs from the Englishman. The gap between Briton and Basque is nothing short of the gap between Aryan and non-Aryan; the gap between Englishman and Briton is of course a trifle compared with this; still it is the gap between two very widely distant branches of the common Aryan stock. But Arab, Hebrew, and Canaanite were all alike of Semitic speech; between Hebrew and Canaanite the likeness rises to identity; whatever may have been the difference in other ways between the doomed Canaanite and his Hebrew conqueror, they at least spoke the same language. As far as language goes, the difference between Arab, Hebrew, and Canaanite answers to the difference between Dane and Englishman, or even to that between Angle and Saxon, rather than to the wider difference between Englishman and Briton, and the yet wider difference between Briton and Basque. Why then does the new doctrine with regard to Palestine strike us as so much more amazing than the new doctrine with regard to Britain?

The immediate cause is that which affects our whole line of thought on a large class of subjects—namely, our habit of looking at a large part of the history of the world, not from the point of view of Englishmen, but from the point of view of Jews. Some of our readers may remember a book which was published some time ago, bearing the title of *The Nations Around*. There was nothing in the mere title to say from what geographical point we were to look around, and to some minds the most obvious geographical point seemed to be our own country. The nations around seemed to be the nations round about ourselves—Britons, Picts, Scots, perhaps even our nearest neighbours beyond the sea, Danes, Flemings, or Normans. But no, the point of view was not chosen in England but in Palestine; the nations around were not the nations which surrounded the English settlement in Britain, but those which surrounded the Hebrew settlement in Canaan. They were not Scots or Normans, but Ammonites and Midianites. One can hardly get a better illustration of the way in which an Englishman is so often ready to forget that he is an Englishman, and to think and speak as if he were a Jew. There is doubtless a very large class of people to whom questions about Hivites and Girgashites not only have the deep ethnological interest which really belongs to them, but to whom they seem as if they were something which came more home to themselves, which more nearly touches their own life, than questions about Britons or Flemings. In short, with regard to the nations around, in the Hebrew sense of around, the thing has passed from the region of historical and philological study into the region of theological belief. A doctrine about Englishmen and Britons is merely earthly, a mere matter of human opinion; a doctrine about Hebrews and Canaanites is a matter of faith. Its discussion is a matter of religious reading, of Sunday reading; while ourselves, our enemies, and our neighbours may not intrude beyond the six days on which men ought to work. Mesopotamia we all know, is a sweet word, so is Nebuchadnezzar. Some people have gained spiritual nourishment, others have gained literary fame, academical and ecclesiastical performent, by judiciously repeating them. Our own land, our own people, our own conquerors, have no such privilege; yet, if we compare one page of history with another, we may see that the fates of our own despised race may throw some light on those even of the peculiar people, and that the question which has been raised by M. Clermont-Ganneau may be best dealt with by comparing the ethnological phenomena of Palestine with the ethnological phenomena of Britain.

The analogy between the English conquest of Britain and the Hebrew conquest of Canaan is one which can hardly fail to strike any reader of the two narratives. When we listen to the faint echoes of the lay of Anderida, as they still speak to us in the Latin of Henry of Huntingdon, we seem to be reading the tale of Jericho and Ai over again. In each case the land is won and mapped out afresh by the conquering people; but in each case it is won only bit, by bit and in neither case is it wholly won; in both the earlier inhabitants remain, and preserve more or less of independence, in large parts of the invaded country. We must remember that Tyre and Sidon were as much part of the Promised Land as Jerusalem and Jericho, that they were just as much marked out as part of the lot of an Israelite tribe as those parts of which the conquerors took full possession. Yet Tyre and Sidon escaped the power of the invaders; they remained the Wales and Cornwall of Palestine, keeping a far more complete independence, and a far higher position in the eyes of the world, than Wales and Cornwall kept. Indeed, in the eyes of the world of those days, those doomed cities, which escaped their doom, held a far higher position than those who were to have been their conquerors. So the Victory of Arthur over Cerdic, the overthrow of Edwin by Cadwallader, the might and glory of Gerent in his western realm, even the last successes of the Briton under that Gruffydd who fell before the arm of Harold, remind us of the uprisings of the Canaanites under Eglon and Jabin, and the long warfare of the more abiding and more terrible Philistines. The Gideonites, spared by virtue of a treaty, the Jebusites maintaining their hill city for so many ages, seem the forerunners of the long endurance of the Briton in northern Wiltshire, and of those British robbers whom men still dreaded in the fen-land in the days of Cnut. The broad lines of the history of the two conquests are strikingly the same. In both cases the war is one of extermination; but in both cases there are large districts where the law of extermination was never carried out. The point which is open to dispute in either case is, to what extent the conquered population survived in those parts of the country which really were conquered and settled by the conquerors

On this point, as regards the case of Britain, we have spoken our mind often enough. The Britons, as a nation, were exterminated; they did not survive in any such proportion as perceptibly to affect the conquering people; they have no claim to be spoken of as the forefathers of Englishmen; the few British words of domestic and servile use which have crept into the English tongue teach us the extent of the slight British infusion into our English blood. Now M. Clermont Ganneau argues for a much greater survival than this of the original inhabitants of Palestine. In his view, the elder inhabitants of Canaan have lived through all conquests, all settlements, from the Hebrew to the Ottoman; he holds that the rural districts of Palestine, as opposed to the inhabitants of the towns, are still their direct descendants. In his view, the position of the Hebrews in Palestine, was something like the position of the Spartans in Laconia. They were the ruling race; but they were not the only inhabitants of the country. We will not presume to say either Yea or Nay to his arguments, which seem to rest chiefly on some supposed remains of Semitic polytheism among the Arab-speaking *fellahs*; we will only say that the question which he has started deserves to be more fully worked out than it is in his article. Meanwhile, it may be useful to set down some points of unlikeness between the Hebrew and the English conquests which may be not without bearing on the subject. With all the broad features of likeness between the two, it must be remembered that the phenomena of language were wholly different in the two cases. The only connexion between English and Welsh, or between English and Latin, was the general connexion which exists between any two Aryan tongues. That is to say, for practical purposes, there was no likeness of language at all. But no one can doubt that Hebrews and Canaanites spoke the same language. Not only is the connexion between the several Semitic tongues—as Semitic tongues are commonly understood—much nearer than the connexion between the several Aryan tongues; in this case the conquerors and the conquered seem strictly to have spoken the same language. From this point of view the Hebrew conquest of Palestine was quite unlike the English conquest of Britain; it was more like the Mercian conquest of northern Wessex, or, at most, the Danish conquest of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. One great difficulty in the way of the survival of the conquered is thus taken away in the case of Palestine; nobody supposes that the Mercian, or even the Danish, conquest, was a conquest of extermination. Again, the religious phenomena of the two cases differ. The complaints of Gildas seem to show that our fore-fathers entered Britain as a kind of heathen Crusaders, who took, like the Danes afterwards, a special pleasure in slaying priests and overthrowing churches. The Hebrews, too, ought to have entered Palestine in the same destroying spirit, as soldiers of the God of the Hebrews, bidden to root out all others gods and their worshippers. But we learn from their own chroniclers and poets that they did not carry out this mission. 'They were mingled among the heathen and learned their works.' The Briton offered to his English conqueror an austere, and provincial Christianity, an utterly alien faith which he might accept in after days when it came to him from the capital of the world, but which he was not likely to accept when he saw it only as the faith of his own victims. The Canaanite, on the other hand, offered to the Hebrew a seductive idolatry—the idolatry of his own race—from which his own immediate forefathers had been with difficulty weaned. In both these ways it was far more likely that a large proportion of the conquered should survive in the case of Canaan than in the case of Britain. And the later conquests of Palestine were not conquests of extermination, any more than the Danish or Norman conquests of England. When the Israelites were carried to Babylon, we are expressly told that the poor of the land, who would be the forefathers of M. Clermont-Ganneau's *fellahs*, were left behind. We are not at all arguing in favour of his theory; all that we are trying to do is to point out some analogies in our own history which bear upon it. The matter is one which should be worked out by those who have competent knowledge in a real historical spirit. And, if a real historical spirit is something very different from the way in which Hebrew and Canaanite history is treated in a sermon or in a Sunday school, it is equally different from the spirit which takes a sort of pleasure in discrediting and disbelieving the only historical records that we have to guide us.

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